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MANITOBA IMMIGRATION

INFORMATION BULLETIN

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HIGHLIGHTS - IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA 1983

* The planned level of immigrant intake to Canada for 1983 was 105,000 to 110,000. The actual intake was 88,726. Manitoba's proportion of 3,848 (4.3% of the Canadian total) was 22.0% less than the 1982 intake of 4,931. However, Manitoba's intake continued to represent the traditional 4% to 5% of the national total during this period. Canada's 1983 actual intake was 26.8% less than it was in 1982.

* None of the provinces increased their level of intake over 1982 levels.

* Ontario and Alberta experienced the largest decline in the number of immigrants with 13,207 and 7,302 fewer immigrants respectively. Quebec and British Columbia also experienced large declines with 5,087 and 4,618 fewer immigrants respectively. Manitoba received 1,083 fewer immigrants.

* The Philippines has been the dominant source country of immigrants destined to Manitoba in the past four years, except for 1980 when Vietnam was the top source country. In recent years (1980-1983) there has been a shift from Asian/Pacific countries to Eastern European countries, but the former still dominate.

* The number of immigrants from Poland more than doubled from 256 in 1981 to 579 in 1982, and then declined by 31.4% to 328 in 1983.

* Three-quarters of all immigrants indicated Winnipeg as their community of destination in each of the past four years.

* In 1983, 53.3% of all immigrants were of family class, 21.6% were of the refugee/designated class, and 25.0% were independents. There has been a decrease in the proportion of independent class immigrants and an increase in proportion of family class immigrants in 1983 over 1982. The number of independents decreased by 66.8% over 1982 levels. This reduction is due to the continuance of federal policies restricting selected worker immigration to those with prearranged employment.

* Family class immigrants from Asian/Pacific countries made up 34.9% of 1983 total annual immigration. This was the largest single group followed by refugee/designated class immigrants from Asian/Pacific countries (8.5%) and refugee/designated class immigrants from Europe (7.7%).

* The federal government sponsored 68.8% of the refugees destined to Manitoba in 1983. Private groups sponsored the remaining 31.2%.

* Approximately 60% of annual immigration is made up of the 16-44 aggregated age cohorts. This compares with 45.6% for Manitoba's population.

* The ratio between the number of male and female immigrants has been near 1:1 for each of the past four years.

* Half of all immigrants in the past four years are principal applicants, 15% are spouses of the principal applicants and the remaining 35% are dependent children and dependent adults.

* The proportion of immigrants having Canadian language capability has increased annually from 41.2% in 1980 to 53.3% in 1982, and then decreased to 48.4% in 1983. Refugee/designated class immigrants and the assisted relative category of independent class immigration have the highest proportion with no Canadian language capability, 80.3% and 83.9%, respectively.

* Tagalog, Polish and Cantonese were the top three mother tongue languages in 1983 with 18.0%, 15.7%, and 10.5% respectively.

* The proportion of working age immigrants having more than secondary education dropped to 35.5% in 1983 from 41.6% in 1982 but the proportion remains higher than the 1980 and 1981 proportions of 26.1% and 33.1% respectively.

* In 1983, 73.2% of all immigrants were of working age (16-64 years of age). Of these, 40.0% were non-workers. Of the 60.0% that were workers, 75.4% were non-selected, 17.6% were selected workers, 1.4% were entrepreneurs, and 5.7% were self-employed.

* Assisted relatives accounted for 42.8% of selected workers in 1983 with the remaining 57.2% being other independents.

* The majority (95.9%) of non-selected workers in 1983 were family class and refugee/designated class immigrants.

* Non-workers in 1983 consisted of family class (72.9%), refugee/designated class (9.0%) and independent class (18.2%) immigrants.

* The proportion of selected workers having prearranged employment increased by 24.2 percentage points from 1982 to 1983 (46.8% to 71.0%).

* The top three source countries for selected workers in 1983 were Poland (21.5%), Vietnam (17.5%) and the U.S.A. (11.8%).

* The Philippines, Vietnam and Poland were the major source countries for non-selected workers at 17.3%, 13.0%, and 9.5% respectively.

* Almost half of the non-workers came from three source countries: the Philippines (29.2%), India (10.5%), and Hong Kong (6.8%).

* Canadian language capability of working age immigrants in 1983 was 54.5% for selected workers, 50.9% for non-selected workers and 51.5% for non-workers.

* The top three occupational groups for selected workers in the past four years (1980-1983) are product fabricating, assembling, and repairing (36.1%), natural sciences, engineering and mathematics (9.3%) and medicine and health (7.7%). For non-selected workers it has been product fabricating, assembling and repairing (16.4%), clerical and related (9.5%) and construction (6.1%).

* In 1983, ministers of religion were the largest group of selected workers destined to a single occupation. This was followed by seamstresses and babysitters at 2.7% and 2.4% respectively.

* There was a total of 4,110 employment authorizations issued in 1983, the majority (61.2%) being issued to Americans. The largest major occupational group was art, literary, and performing art occupations (23.3%).

* The number of employment authorizations issued have increased 19.7 percentage points in the four year period 1980 to 1983.

* The number of student authorizations increased 100.2% from 2,429 in 1980 to 4,862 in 1983. In the four year period, 49.7% of all student authorizations were issued to students intending to study at the University of Manitoba. 23.7% of all authorizations issued were for students studying at primary and secondary schools.

* The top three source countries for authorizations issued to students in 1983 were Hong Kong (43.3%), Malaysia (16.5%), and the United States (4.8%).

* The number of Minister's Permits issued in 1983 was 398, or 7.7% less than the 1982 level of 431.

* The number of Minister's Permit Extensions were up from 344 in 1982 to 389 in 1983 (13.1%).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Highlights	i
Table of Contents	v
List of Tables	vi
List of Figures	x
Introduction	1
Section I Annual Landings To Canada and The Provinces	4
Section II Annual Landings To Manitoba	9
A. Source Areas and Source Countries	9
B. Communities of Destination	10
C. Immigration Class	10
D. Refugee and Designated Class Categories and Sponsorships	12
E. Sex and Age	12
F. Family Status	13
G. Canadian Language Capability and Landings By Mother Tongue	13
H. Education Qualification and Years of Schooling	15
Section III Working Age Immigrants - Workers and Non-Workers	36
A. Types of Working Age Immigrants	36
B. Immigration Class - Working Age Immigrants	37
C. Source Countries - Working Age Immigrants	37
D. Sex and Age - Working Age Immigrants	38
E. Canadian Language Capability - Working Age Immigrants	39
F. Educational Qualifications - Working Age Immigrants	39
G. Intended Occupations - Workers	39
Section IV Non-Landed Immigration (Temporary Workers)	60
A. Non-Landed Immigration - Source Areas/Countries	60
B. Duration of Permit	62
C. Intended Major Occupational Group - Employment Authorizations	62
D. Institution of Study, Level of Study - Student Authorizations	63
Appendix A Glossary	75
Appendix B Miscellaneous Tables	80

LIST OF TABLES

		PAGE
Table 1	International Immigration to Canada and The Provinces - Annual Landings 1980 - 1983	6
Table 2	International Immigration To The Provinces - Annual Percentage of Total Landings 1980 - 1983	7
Table 3	International Immigration To Canada and The Provinces - Landings Per 1000 Capita 1980 - 1983	8
Table 4	International Immigration To Manitoba - World Areas of CLPR 1980 - 1983	16
Table 5	International Immigration To Manitoba - Top Ten Source Countries (CLPR) 1980 - 1983	17
Table 6	International Immigration To Manitoba - Top Ten Communities of Destination 1980 - 1983	18
Table 7	International Immigration To Manitoba - Immigration Class 1980 - 1983	20
Table 8	International Immigration To Manitoba - Top Five Source Countries of Convention Refugees and Designated Class Immigrants 1980 - 1983	21
Table 9	International Immigration To Manitoba - Immigration Class by World Areas 1980 - 1983	22
Table 10	International Immigration To Manitoba - Refugee and Designated Class Categories 1980 - 1983	25
Table 11	International Immigration To Manitoba - Refugee and Designated Class By Sponsorship 1980 - 1983 ...	25
Table 12	International Immigration To Manitoba - Age Group Percentages 1980 - 1983.....	27
Table 13	International Immigration To Manitoba - Percentages By Sex 1980 - 1983	27
Table 14	International Immigration To Manitoba - Family Status and Marital Status By Sex of Elderly Immigrants (Age 65 Plus) 1980 - 1983	28
Table 15	International Immigration To Manitoba - Family Status By Immigration Class 1980 - 1983	29
Table 16	International Immigration To Manitoba Percentage By Canadian Language Capability 1980 - 1983 ..	30

PAGE

Table 17 International Immigration To Manitoba - Canadian Language Capability of School Aged Immigrant Children (Ages 6 - 15 years) 1980 - 1983 32

Table 18 International Immigration To Manitoba - Landing By Top Ten Mother Tongues 33

Table 19 International Immigration To Manitoba - Educational Qualifications of Working Age Immigrants (16 - 65) 1980 - 1983 34

Table 20 International Immigration To Manitoba - Years of Schooling By Percentage Within Age Groups 1980 - 1983 35

Table 21 International Immigration To Manitoba - Immigration Class By Working Age Immigrants 1983 43

Table 22 International Immigration To Manitoba - 1983 Top Ten Source Countries For Working Age Immigrants 46

Table 23 International Immigration To Manitoba - 1983 Top Five Source Countries for Entrepreneurs and Self-Employed Immigrants 47

Table 24 International Immigration To Manitoba - Sex and Age of Working Age Immigrants 1980 - 1983 48

Table 25 International Immigration To Manitoba - Canadian Language Capability For Working Age Immigrants 1983 50

Table 26 International Immigration To Manitoba - Educational Qualifications of Working Age Immigrants By Employment Status 1983 51

Table 27a International Immigration To Manitoba - Intended Occupation - Major Occupational Group (CCDO) For Immigrants Intending To Work 1983 52

Table 27b International Immigration To Manitoba - Intended Occupation - Major Occupational Group (CCDO) For Immigrants Intending To Work 1982..... 53

Table 27c International Immigration To Manitoba - Intended Occupation - Major Occupational Group (CCDO) For Immigrants Intending To Work 1981 54

Table 27d International Immigration To Manitoba - Intended Occupation - Major Occuptional Group (CCDO) For Immigrants Intending To Work 1980 55

PAGE

Table 28a Selected Worker Immigration To Manitoba - Top Ten Intended Occupations Four Year Totals 1980 - 1983 56

Table 28b Selected Worker Immigration To Manitoba - Top Ten Intended Occupations - 1983 57

Table 29a Non-Selected Worker Immigration To Manitoba - Top Ten Intended Occupations Four Year Totals 1980 - 1983 58

Table 29b Non-selected Worker Immigration To Manitoba - Top Ten Intended Occupations - 1983..... 59

Table 30 Non-Landed Immigration To Manitoba - CLPR World Areas 1980 - 1983 64

Table 31 Non-Landed Immigration To Manitoba - Top Ten Source Countries - Employment Authorizations 1980 - 1983..... 66

Table 32 Non-Landed Immigration To Manitoba - Top Ten Source Countries - Student Authorizations 1980 - 1983 67

Table 33 Non-Landed Immigration To Manitoba - Top Ten Source Countries - Minister's Permits 1980 - 1983 68

Table 34 Non-Landed Immigration To Manitoba - Duration of Permit 1980 - 1983 69

Table 35 Non-Landed Immigration To Manitoba - Intended Major Occupational Group (CCDO) For Employment Authorizations 1980 - 1983 71

Table 36 International Immigration To Manitoba - Domestic - Homeworkers - Landed and Non-Landed 1980 - 1983 72

Table 37 Non-Landed Immigration To Manitoba - Institution of Study - Student Authorizations 1980 - 1983 73

Table 38 Non-Landed Immigration To Manitoba - Level of Study - Student Authorizations 1980 - 1983 74

Table 39 International Immigration To Canada and The Provinces - Percent Change 1980 - 1983 81

PAGE

Table 40 International Immigration To Manitoba - Top 15 Ports of Entry - Four Year Total 1980 - 1983 82

Talbe 41 International Immigration To Manitoba - Landings By Top Five Movements 1980 - 1983..... 83

Table 42 International Immigration To Manitoba - Top Ten Source Countries 1973 - 1976 84

Table 43 International Immigration To Manitoba - Top Ten Source Countries 1977 - 1979 85

Table 44 International Immigration To Manitoba - Marital Status Percentages 1980 - 1983 86

Table 45 International Immigration To Manitoba - Family Status Percentages 1980 - 1983 86

LIST OF FIGURES

		PAGE
Figure 1	International Immigration To Manitoba - Ten Year Annual Totals 1974 - 1983	5
Figure 2	International Immigration To Manitoba - Month of Arrival - January 1980 to December 1983	5
Figure 3	International Immigration To Manitoba - Immigration Class 1980 - 1983	19
Figure 4a	International Immigration To Manitoba - Immigration Class By World Area 1983	23
Figure 4b	International Immigration To Manitoba - Immigration Class By World Area 1982	23
Figure 4c	International Immigration To Manitoba - Immigration Class By World Area 1981.....	24
Figure 4d	International Immigration To Manitoba - Immigration Class By World Area 1980	24
Figure 5	International Immigration To Manitoba - Type of Sponsorship for the Refugee and Designated Class 1980 - 1983	26
Figure 6	International Immigration To Manitoba - Canadian Language Capability By Immigration Class 1983	31
Figure 7	International Immigration To Manitoba - Workers and Non-Workers (Working Age) (Selected and Non-Selected Workers) 1980 - 1983	44
Figure 8	International Immigration To Manitoba - Selected Workers - Employment Arranged and Not Arranged 1980 - 1983	45
Figure 9	International Immigration To Manitoba - Non-Working Immigrants 1980 - 1983	49
Figure 10	International Non-Landed Immigration To Manitoba - Type of Authorization Issued 1980 - 1983	65
Figure 11	International Non-Landed Immigration To Manitoba - Type of Permit Issued 1980 - 1983	65
Figure 12	International Non-Landed Immigration To Manitoba - Duration of Permits Issued 1983	70

INTRODUCTION

One of the aims of the 1976 Immigration Act, proclaimed in 1978, was to avoid volatile fluctuations in immigration intake so that programs for, and the costs of, helping new arrivals to Canada become settled would not be subject to sudden or frequent variation. Since 1978, immigration intakes have varied less dramatically than in the previous two decades; the exception in 1980 was attributed to the unforseen influx of Indochinese refugees.

With the tabling of the Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration Levels for 1983 in November of 1982, the federal government announced that it would be appropriate to admit 105,000 to 110,000 immigrants in 1983, 115,000 to 125,000 in 1984, and 120,000 to 135,000 in 1985. In 1983, 88,726 immigrants were actually admitted.

Manitoba receives approximately 4% to 5% of the total national level of immigrants. The proportion reflects Manitoba's proportion of total Canadian population (4.2% based on January 1, 1984 intercensal count).

In its report tabled in November 1983, the federal government announced it had revised downward the levels for 1984 and 1985 to 90,000 - 95,000 and 100,000 - 110,000 respectively, and added the 1986 level of 105,000 - 120,000. The levels were reduced because of "current economic circumstances":

a) it is expected that immigration will decline to a low point relative to recent years because the federal government has deemed it appropriate to continue the restriction on selected workers that it had established in 1982; and

b) there has been a slight reduction in demand for Family Class sponsorship in the past year. Refugee resettlement will continue at current levels owing to a commitment to humanitarian immigration.

The two main components of population growth are natural increase (births minus deaths), and net international and interprovincial migration (immigration minus emigration). For the intercensal periods between 1921 and 1981, the contribution of natural increase to total population growth generally exceeded 70%, and at times equalled 100%. In recent years, however, net international migration has become relatively more important to population growth, mainly because total fertility rates have fallen so dramatically. For almost fifty years, fertility fluctuated between 2.6 and 3.9, but since 1960, it has declined to the present rate of 1.7, well below the replacement level of 2.1.

Even with the decline in fertility rates in the past two decades, the contributions of natural increase to total population growth exceeded those of international immigration. In Manitoba during the past 20 years, net natural increase added an average of 10,000 people per year whereas net international immigration added an average of only 2,600 people per year. Manitoba had an average net loss of approximately 7,100 people per year due to interprovincial migration over the same time period. All components considered, Manitoba's population increased by approximately 5,500 per year in the last 20 years.

Emigration from Canada can only be estimated as the federal government neither requires exit visas nor keeps an exit register. Up to 1981, Statistics Canada had been using an intercensal annual emigration estimate based on data for immigration to the United States and the United Kingdom, plus a constant assumption for all other countries. To make these estimates more accurate, however, Statistics Canada recently chose a method based upon family allowance and income tax data. This change has resulted in a downward revision of emigration estimates for the period 1976 to 1981, from 75,000 per year to 52,000 per year. A new estimate for 1982 and 1983 was issued at 44,400.

A lower emigration estimate has direct impact on the calculation of net immigration and also on projections of future population, which are based on assumptions about natural increase and net immigration. With gross immigration constant, a smaller emigration estimate results in a larger figure for net immigration. The difference may appear to be small when one considers total Canadian population size, but it becomes significant when assumptions about net immigration are projected over time when future population scenarios are derived.

This annual report presents a detailed analysis of immigration statistics for international immigration destined to Manitoba by year during the period January 1, 1980 to December 31, 1983 with specific analysis for the calendar year 1983. The first section deals with summary information on annual landings to Canada and the provinces. Section II deals mainly with annual landings of immigrants specific to Manitoba. The third section analyzes the working age (16 - 65 years) component of landed immigrants with specifics on source countries, language, education and intended occupations. The final section presents an analysis of non-landed or temporary immigration which includes employment authorizations, student authorizations and Minister's permits.

SECTION I

ANNUAL LANDINGS TO CANADA AND THE PROVINCES

Over the past 10 years international immigration to Manitoba has fluctuated from a low of 3,574 in 1978 to a high of 7,683 in 1980 (Figure 1). A high influx of immigrants during the period 1973 to 1975 was due to a recruitment drive of approximately 500 sewing machine operators from the Philippines along with associated family reunification. The Southeast Asian refugee movement accounted for most of the rise in the 1980 levels.

The peak of the Southeast Asian movement began late in 1979 and ended near the close of 1980 (Figure 2). Since that movement, immigration levels to Manitoba have slowly decreased, as have the Canadian totals.

Canada's intake of international migrants declined from 121,147 in 1982 to 88,726 in 1983 (-26.8%). Manitoba's intake declined from 4,931 to 3,848 (-22.0%) for the same period (Table 1).

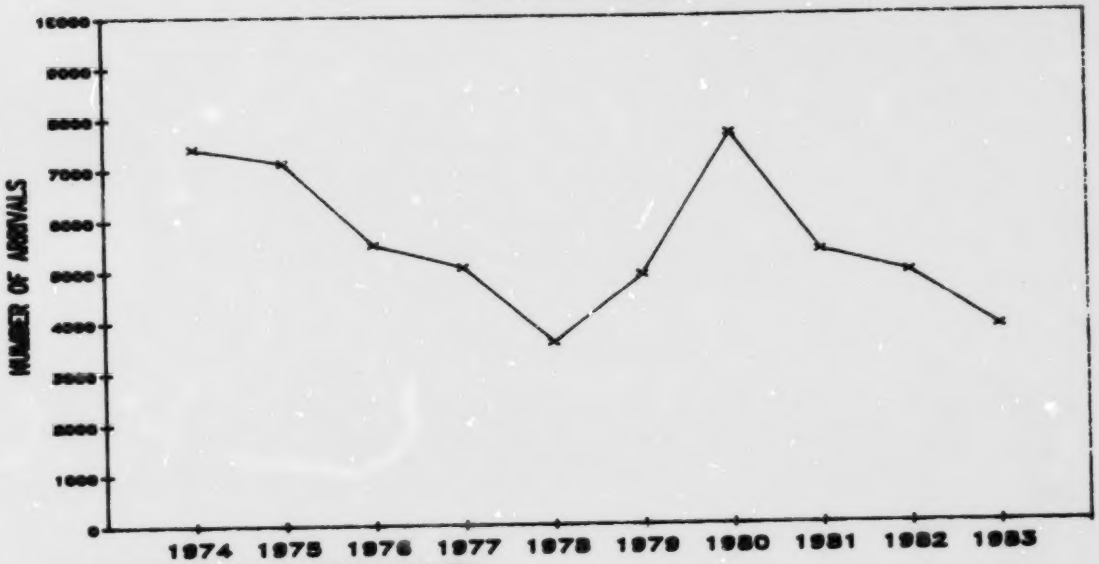
Ontario received 13,207 fewer immigrants in 1983 compared to 1982. This was by far the largest decline in terms of actual numbers. Alberta was second to Ontario in terms of decline with 7,302 fewer immigrants destined to that province. Quebec and British Columbia also experienced large declines with 5,087 and 4,618 fewer immigrants respectively. Manitoba received 1,083 fewer immigrants.

None of the provinces increased their intake over 1982 levels.

Manitoba has maintained its 4% -5% of the total national level over the past four years (Table 2). This proportion reflects Manitoba's proportion of total Canadian population over the same period (4.2%). Manitoba experienced a high of 5.4% in 1980 and a low of 4.1% in 1982. Most provinces were consistent in their proportional intake.

On a per capita basis British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario received the highest levels of immigration in 1983 at 5.1, 4.5, and 4.5 immigrants per 1,000 capita respectively (Table 3). Manitoba is fourth highest at 3.7 per thousand. The maritime provinces have the lowest per capita levels.

FIGURE 1
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
TEN YEAR – ANNUAL TOTALS
1974 – 1983

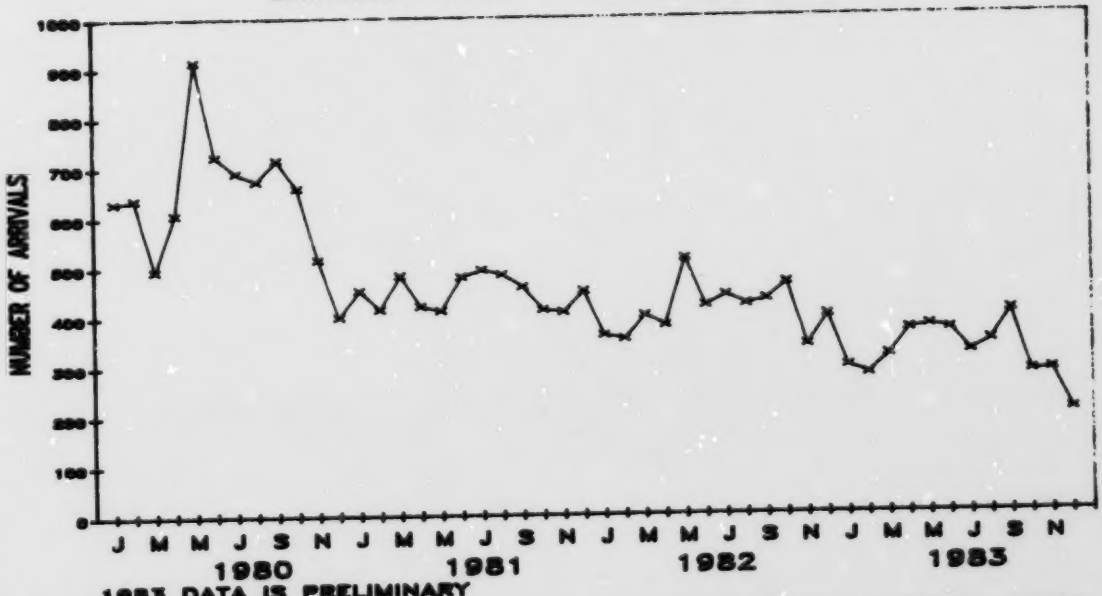


1983 DATA IS PRELIMINARY

SOURCE: CEIC LIDS MAGNETIC TAPE

COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

FIGURE 2
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
MONTH OF ARRIVAL
JANUARY 1980 – DECEMBER 1983



1983 DATA IS PRELIMINARY

SOURCE: CEIC LIDS MAGNETIC TAPE

COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

Table 1

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO CANADA AND THE PROVINCES
ANNUAL LANDINGS 1980-1983

	1980	1981	1982	1983**
Newfoundland	541	480	406	275
Prince Edward Island	190	126	165	105
Nova Scotia	1,616	1,403	1,254	827
New Brunswick	1,207	988	751	551
Quebec	22,528	21,118	21,331	16,244
Ontario	62,257	54,890	53,031	39,824
Manitoba	7,683	5,359	4,931	3,848
Saskatchewan	3,603	2,401	2,125	1,728
Alberta	18,839	19,294	17,948	10,646
British Columbia	24,437	22,007	18,996	14,378
N.W. Territories/Yukon	109	201	180	132
Not Stated	17	351	29	168
Canada Total	143,117	128,618	121,147	88,726

**Preliminary January to December 1983

Source: CEIC Statisitical Reports

Table 2

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO THE PROVINCES
ANNUAL PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LANDINGS 1980-1983

	1980	1981	1982	1983**
Newfoundland	0.38	0.37	0.34	0.31
Prince Edward Island	0.13	0.10	0.14	0.12
Nova Scotia	1.13	1.09	1.04	0.93
New Brunswick	0.84	0.77	0.62	0.62
Quebec	15.74	16.42	17.61	18.31
Ontario	43.50	42.68	43.77	44.88
Manitoba	5.37	4.17	4.07	4.34
Saskatchewan	2.52	1.87	1.75	1.95
Alberta	13.16	15.00	14.82	12.00
British Columbia	17.07	17.11	15.68	16.20
N.W. Territories/Yukon	0.08	0.16	0.15	0.15
Not Stated	0.01	0.27	0.02	0.19

** Preliminary January to December 1983

Source: CEIC Statistical Reports

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Table 3

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO CANADA AND THE PROVINCES
LANDINGS PER 1000 CAPITA 1980 - 1983

	1980	1981	1982	1983**
Newfoundland	0.93	0.82	0.70	0.48
Prince Edward Island	1.53	1.01	1.33	0.85
Nova Scotia	1.90	1.64	1.46	0.96
New Brunswick	1.71	1.39	1.06	0.78
Quebec	3.57	3.33	3.29	2.49
Ontario	7.26	6.36	6.06	4.52
Manitoba	7.47	5.20	4.73	3.67
Saskatchewan	3.72	2.45	2.14	1.74
Alberta	9.06	8.93	7.67	4.53
British Columbia	9.27	8.12	6.78	5.09
N.W. Territories/Yukon	1.61	2.85	2.55	1.87
Canada	5.91	5.25	4.90	3.56

** Preliminary January to December 1983

Source: CEIC Statistical Reports

SECTION II

ANNUAL LANDINGS TO MANITOBA

A. SOURCE AREAS AND SOURCE COUNTRIES (Tables 4 and 5)

Traditionally, Asian/Pacific countries have been the area from which most of Manitoba's immigrants originate. This is followed by Europe, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

In recent years (1980 - 1983) there has been a shift from Asian/Pacific countries to European countries, but the former still dominate.

The Philippines has been the dominant source country in the past four years except for 1980 when Vietnam was the top source country due to the Southeast Asian refugee movement (Table 5). Over the last several years, the bulk of the Philippine movement has consisted of family reunification: 72.3%, 94.4%, 93.8% and 95.8% respectively for 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 (family class and assisted relatives).

The number of immigrants from Poland more than doubled from 1981 (256) to 1982 (579) and then declined by 31.4% in 1983 (328). Most of the immigrants from Poland were of the designated class category which is similar in nature to the refugee class. Family reunification is starting to play a significant role in 1983 accounting for 46.3% of all immigrants from Poland, whereas the refugee/designated class accounted for 44.5%. There was a slight increase in the number of immigrants from Vietnam and Hong Kong in 1983 (397 and 201 respectively) compared to 1982 (375 and 171 respectively).

The top ten source countries are the main countries of last permanent residence for immigrants destined to Manitoba. The top ten source countries account for approximately three-quarters of all immigration. Other individual countries make up less than 2% each of annual immigration.

B. COMMUNITIES OF DESTINATION (Table 6)

Winnipeg is by far the predominant center of destination for immigrants to Manitoba. Three-quarters of Manitoba's annual immigration is destined to Winnipeg. Other places of destination in 1983 were Brandon (2.4%), Thompson (1.0%), Boissevain (0.7%), and Portage la Prairie (0.5%).

C. IMMIGRATION CLASS (Figure 3 to 4d, Tables 7 to 9)

Family class immigration is the largest category of immigration destined to Manitoba, representing 53.3% of 1983 immigration (Table 7, Figure 3). The independent class (including retirees, entrepreneurs and self-employed categories but excluding assisted relatives) accounted for 18.8% of 1983 immigration. The assisted relative portion of the independent class was 6.2% in 1983.

Family class immigrants destined to Manitoba in 1983 are fewer in number but higher in proportion than in the previous three years. This class remains the dominant component of immigration to Manitoba.

Convention refugee and designated class immigration was at its highest level in 1980 at 2,808 (36.5% of the total movement that year) mainly due to the Southeast Asian refugee movement. The number decreased to 817 in 1981, although at 15.2% this remained a significant component. The year 1982 saw an increase over 1981 levels in this class, mainly due to designated class immigration from Poland and other Eastern European countries (Table 8). There was an 18.6% decline in the number of refugee/designated class immigrants in 1983 from 1982, but the component proportion increased slightly from 20.8% to 21.6% over the same period.

Germany and Laos do not appear on the top five source countries list for refugee/designated class immigrants in 1983 as they did in 1982. They were replaced by El Salvador and Kampuchia (Table 8). Vietnam and Poland have exchanged rankings in the top two positions.

The top five source countries for refugee/designated class immigrants account for a smaller portion of total refugee/designated class immigration in 1983 than in the previous three years. The top five accounted for 23.9 percentage points less since 1980. This indicates more diverse and less concentrated sources of refugee/designated class movements.

The independent class component has been declining in numbers since 1980 as a result of reduced levels in total immigration, although as a proportion of the total Manitoba movement, it remained relatively stable at around 20.0% for the "other independents" category (Table 7). Further reductions are evidenced in the 1983 statistics for this class as a result of the federal government's May 1982 temporary restriction on selected worker immigration. The restriction applies to independents without prearranged employment. The number decreased by 66.8% from the 1982 level and accounts for only 8.6% of total immigration in 1983.

The source areas for independent class immigrants vary from year to year. Generally, the source areas are the United Kingdom, Europe, and Asian/Pacific countries (Table 9). Europe, Asia/Pacific and the U.S.A were the top three source countries of independent class immigrants in 1983. Family class immigrants from the Asian/Pacific countries were by far the largest single group of immigrants destined to Manitoba in 1983 (Figure 4a, Table 9). They made up 34.9% of 1983's total annual immigration. The second largest group was refugee and designated class immigrants from Asian/Pacific countries (8.5%). The third largest group was refugee/designated class immigrants from Europe (7.7%).

In 1982, family class immigration from Asian/Pacific countries was the largest component followed by refugee/designated class immigration from Europe and finally independent class immigration from the United Kingdom (Figure 4b).

In 1981, family class immigration from Asian/Pacific countries was the largest component followed by independent class immigration from the United Kingdom, and finally refugee/designated class immigration from Asian/Pacific countries (Figure 4c).

The top three groups in 1980 were all from Asian/Pacific countries, led by refugee and designated class immigration and followed by family and independent class immigration (Figure 4d).

D. REFUGEE AND DESIGNATED CLASS CATEGORIES AND SPONSORSHIP (Tables 10 and 11, Figure 5)

Refugee and designated class immigrants come to Canada under several programs. The ongoing refugee program and selected designated class immigrants are federal government assisted. The family class sponsored and group sponsored refugee and designated class immigrants are considered to be privately sponsored.

Private sponsorship accounted for 52.7% in 1980, during the height of the Southeast Asian refugee movement. Federal government assisted cases were predominant during 1981, 1982, and 1983 accounting for 60.2%, 57.8%, and 68.8% respectively.

E. SEX AND AGE (Tables 12 to 14)

Age group distribution has not changed significantly in the past four years. Approximately 60% of annual immigration is made up of the 16-44 aggregated age cohorts. About one-quarter of all immigrants are either under 16 or over 64 years of age.

The ratio between male and female immigrants has been near 1 : 1 in the past four years (Table 13).

Table 14 presents the family status, marital status and sex of immigrants aged 65 years plus for the period 1980 to 1983. The male/female ratio for elderly immigrants for the four year period was 1.0 : 1.2, slightly higher than for the general immigrant group.

F. FAMILY STATUS (Table 15)

Generally, half of all immigrants are principal applicants. Approximately 30% of the remaining immigrants are spouses of the principal applicants, and 70% are dependent children and adults. These proportions have not changed significantly in the past four years.

There was a greater proportion of dependents among refugeee and designated class immigration of 1980 than in the subsequent three years, or than among other classes in any of the last four years.

The 1980 refugee and designated class contained a higher proportion of dependents (45.2%) than other classes of immigrants in the four years from 1980 to 1983, when an average of 33.3% of all immigrants were dependents.

G. CANADIAN LANGUAGE CAPABILITY AND LANDINGS BY MOTHER TONGUE
(Tables 16 to 18, Figure 6)

The proportion of immigrants having English language ability increased from 41.2% of total immigration in 1980 to 53.3% in 1982 and then decreased to 48.4% in 1983 (Table 16).

The proportion of immigrants having French and both English and French language ability remained fairly constant at 1.0% for each category during the period 1980 to 1983.

There is a high positive correlation (0.88) in the last four years between the proportions of refugee/designated class immigration and the proportions of immigrants not having Canadian language capability.

Figure 6 presents the Canadian language capability of immigrants destined to Manitoba in 1983 by their class of immigration (proportions for each of the classes are similar to previous years). Refugee/designated class immigration and the assisted relative category of independent class immigration have the highest proportions with no Canadian language capability, 80.3% and 83.9%, respectively. Independent and family class immigration have the largest proportions with Canadian language capability, 64.0% and 59.0% respectively.

With regard to immigrant children, the proportion not having Canadian language capability had declined from 71.2% in 1980 to 52.3% in 1982, and then increased to 57.1% in 1983 (Table 17). The decline between 1980 and 1982 is directly related to the decline in intake of refugee and designated class immigration from Southeast Asia which had a higher than average proportion of dependent children. The increase in 1983 in the proportion not having Canadian language capability is partially due to the large decrease in the proportion of independent class immigrants.

Tagalog was the mother tongue (first language learned and still understood) of 18.0% of all immigrants destined to Manitoba in 1983 (Table 18). The proportion of total immigration that indicated English as their mother tongue decreased from 24.1% in 1982 to 15.7% in 1983.

Polish mother tongue immigrants ranked third and fourth in the top ten mother tongue list in 1982 and 1983 with 13.0% and 8.8% of total immigration respectively.

H. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS AND YEARS OF SCHOOLING (Tables 19 and 20)

The proportion of immigrants having more than secondary education is higher for 1982 immigrants than for immigrants destined to Manitoba in the previous two years. Of the working age immigrants (ages 16-65) destined to Manitoba in 1982, 41.6% had more than secondary education (Table 19). This contrasted with only 26.1% in 1980. The proportion of working-age immigrants in 1983 having more than secondary education dropped to 35.5%

The proportion of working age immigrants with no education at all remains constant at 4% to 5%.

Similar trends are evident in Table 20 with regard to comparisons in the number of years of schooling for immigrants. Of particular significance is the reduction in proportions of immigrants 6-15 years of age indicating zero years of schooling: 27.5% in 1980 declining to 15.5% in 1983. Also significant is the change in proportion of immigrants 16-64 years of age having more than 12 years of schooling, 18.7% in 1980 as compared to 32.5% in 1982 and 28.1% in 1983.

Table 4

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

WORLD AREAS OF CLPR* 1980 - 1983

World Areas	# (%)	1980	1981	1982	1983**
Africa/Middle East		149 (1.9)	143 (2.7)	175 (3.5)	171 (4.4)
Asia/Pacific		5,001 (65.1)	2,749 (51.1)	2,117 (42.9)	1,952 (50.7)
U.S.A.		357 (4.6)	306 (5.7)	347 (7.0)	230 (6.0)
Other Western		473 (6.2)	380 (7.1)	382 (7.7)	448 (11.6)
Europe		990 (12.9)	1,020 (18.9)	1,333 (27.0)	873 (22.7)
United Kingodm		713 (9.3)	786 (14.6)	574 (11.6)	171 (4.4)
Not Indicated		-	-	-	3 (0.1)
TOTAL		7,683	5,384	4,931	3,848

*CLPR - Country of Last Permanent Residence
** Preliminary January to December 1983
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

T.9

Table 5

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
TOP TEN SOURCE COUNTRIES (CLPR)* 1980-1983

1980	#	%
Vietnam	1,902	24.8
Philippines	1,589	20.7
Great Britain	713	9.3
Laos	501	6.5
U.S.A	357	4.6
India	354	4.6
Hong Kong	198	2.6
U.S.S.R.	152	2.0
China	143	1.9
Germany	108	1.4
Top Ten	6,017	78.3

1981	#	%
Philippines	1,126	20.9
Great Britain	688	12.8
Vietnam	450	8.4
India	315	5.9
China	306	5.7
U.S.A.	268	5.0
Poland	256	4.8
Korea	200	3.7
Hong Kong	162	3.0
Germany	147	2.7
Top Ten	3,918	72.8

1982	#	%
Philippines	988	20.0
Poland	579	11.7
Great Britain	577	11.7
Vietnam	375	7.6
U.S.A.	347	7.0
Germany	260	5.3
India	248	5.1
Hong Kong	171	3.5
Guyana	92	1.9
China	88	1.8
Top Ten	3,725	75.5

1983	#	%
Philippines	815	21.2
Vietnam	397	10.3
Poland	328	8.5
U.S.A.	230	6.0
India	226	5.9
Hong Kong	201	5.2
Germany	181	4.7
Great Britain	171	4.4
El Salvador	87	2.3
Guyana	77	2.0
Top Ten	2,713	70.5

% - percent of total annual immigration
* CLPR - Country of Last Permanent Residence
** Preliminary January to December 1983

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.
T.12

Table 6

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
TOP TEN COMMUNITIES OF DESTINATION 1980-1983

1980	#	%
Winnipeg	5,894	76.7
Brandon	277	3.6
Steinbach	108	1.4
Morden	101	1.3
Thompson	67	0.9
Selkirk	65	0.8
Portage la Prarie	62	0.8
Flin Flon	41	0.5
Oak Lake	38	0.5
Virden	29	0.4
Top Ten	6,682	87.0

1981	#	%
Winnipeg	4,120	76.5
Brandon	179	3.3
Flin Flon	159	3.0
Thompson	83	1.5
Steinbach	55	1.0
Selkirk	47	0.9
Morden	42	0.8
Virden	21	0.4
Winkler	16	0.3
Swan River	15	0.3
Top Ten	4,737	88.0

1982	#	%
Winnipeg	3,836	77.8
Brandon	97	2.0
Thompson	66	1.3
The Pas	38	0.8
Flin Flon	30	0.6
Steinbach	29	0.6
Portage la Prarie	23	0.5
Winkler	22	0.5
Selkirk	21	0.4
Russell	18	0.4
Top Ten	4,180	84.8

1983**	#	%
Winnipeg	3,218	83.6
Brandon	92	2.4
Thompson	38	1.0
Boissevain	27	0.7
Portage la Prarie	21	0.5
Steinbach	18	0.5
Carman	16	0.4
Winkler	14	0.4
Russell	12	0.3
Selkirk	10	0.3
Top Ten	3,466	90.1

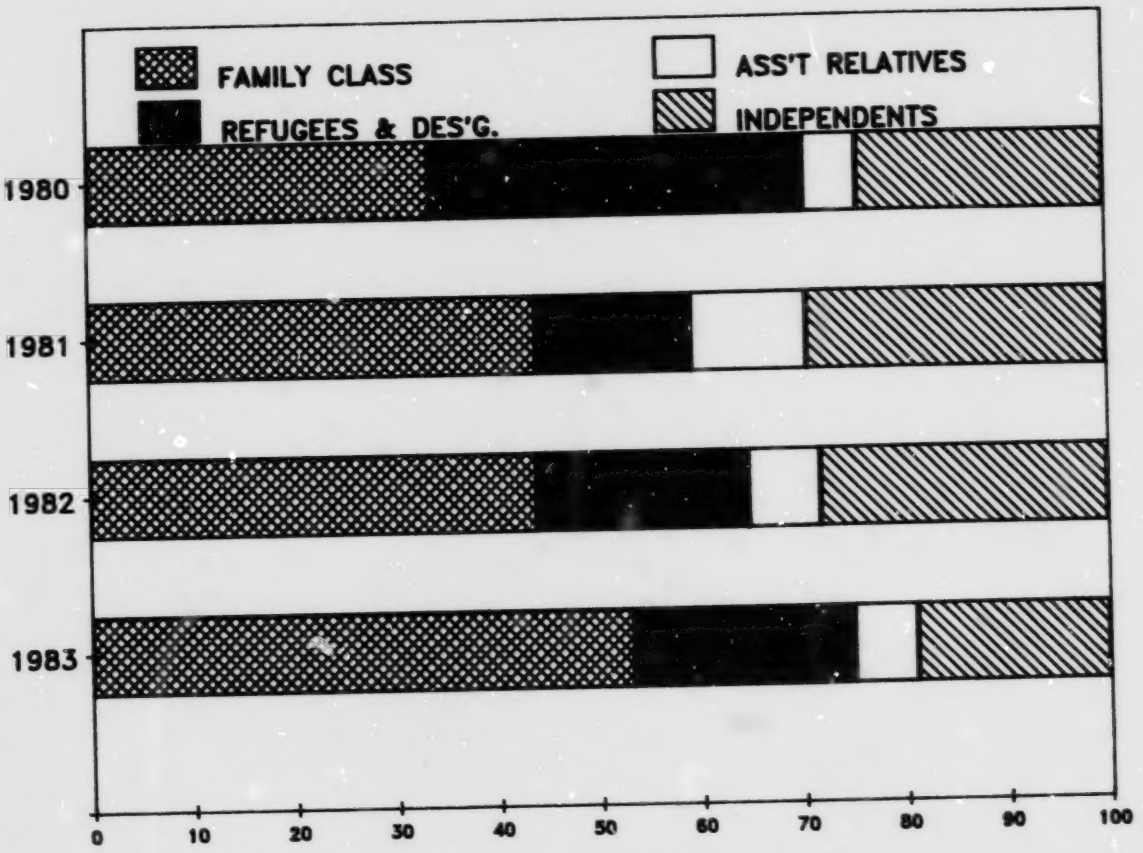
% - percent of total annual immigration

** Preliminary January to December 1983

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

T.13

FIGURE 3
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
IMMIGRATION CLASS
1980 – 1983



1983 DATA IS PRELIMINARY

SOURCE: CEIC LIDS MAGNETIC TAPE.

COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

Table 7

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

IMMIGRATION CLASS 1980-1983

Class # (%)	1980	1981	1982	1983**
Family Class	2,602 (33.9)	2,368 (44.0)	2,164 (43.9)	2,052 (53.3)
Designated Class and Convention Refugees	2,808 (36.5)	817 (15.2)	1,024 (20.8)	833 (21.6)
Independent Class (all Categories)	2,273 (29.6)	2,199 (40.8)	1,743 (35.3)	963 (25.0)
Independent Class Categories				
Assisted Relatives	407 (5.3)	612 (11.4)	350 (7.1)	239 (6.2)
Retired	21 (0.3)	33 (0.2)	56 (1.1)	37 (1.0)
Entreprenueurs	18 (0.2)	13 (0.2)	39 (0.8)	80 (2.1)
Self Employed	250 (3.3)	313 (5.8)	284 (5.8)	270 (7.1)
Other Independents	1,577 (20.5)	1,228 (22.8)	1,014 (20.6)	337 (8.6)
TOTAL	7,683	5,384	4,931	3,848

** Preliminary Data January to December 1983
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

T.14

Table 8

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
TOP FIVE SOURCE COUNTRIES
OF CONVENTION REFUGEES AND DESIGNATED CLASS IMMIGRANTS
1980-1983

1980	#	%
Vietnam	1,897	67.6
Laos	500	17.8
U.S.S.R.	147	5.2
Kampuchia	34	1.2
Czechoslovakia	29	1.0
Top Five	2,607	92.8

1981	#	%
Vietnam	422	51.7
Poland	121	14.8
Laos	104	12.7
Czechoslovakia	42	5.1
U.S.S.R.	30	3.7
Top Five	719	88.0

1982	#	%
Poland	455	44.4
Vietnam	279	27.2
Germany	47	4.6
Czechoslovakia	35	3.4
Laos	34	3.3
Top Five	850	83.0

1983**	#	%
Vietnam	219	26.3
Poland	146	17.5
El Salvador	74	8.9
Kampuchia	69	8.3
Czechoslovakia	66	7.9
Top Five	574	68.9

** Preliminary January to December 1983

% - percent of total annual convention refugee and designated class immigration.

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

T.16

Table 9

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
IMMIGRATION CLASS BY WORLD AREAS 1980-1983
WORLD AREAS

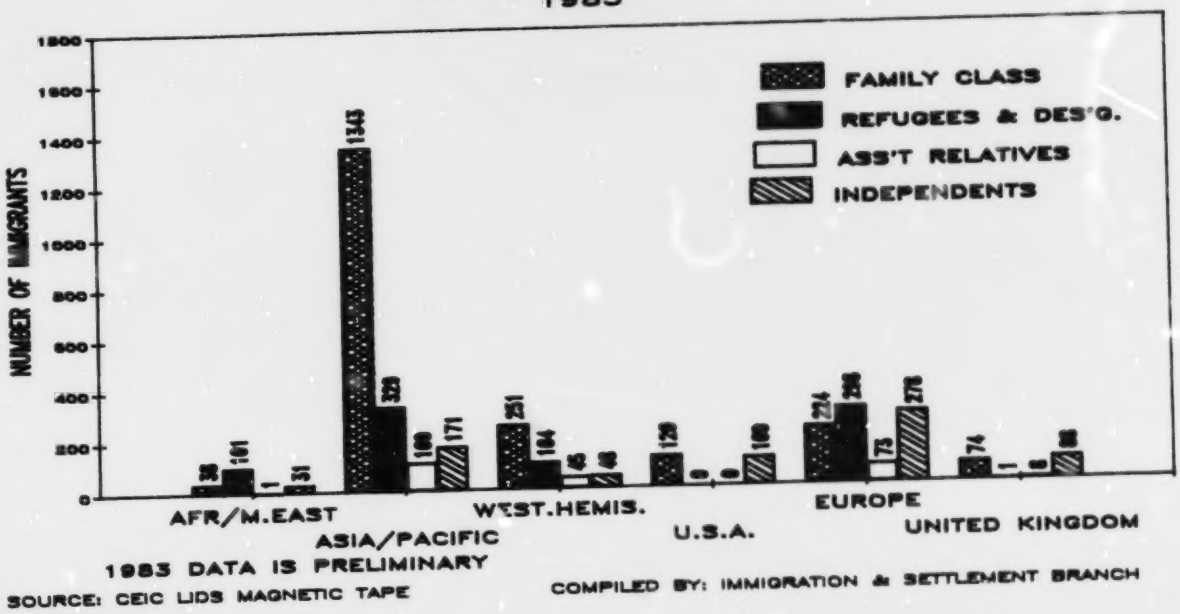
Immigration Class by Year	Not Indicated	United Kingdom	Europe	Africa Middle East	Asia/ Pacific	U.S.A.	Other Western
Family Class							
1980	-	95	259	49	1,688	180	322
1981	-	121	272	57	1,535	134	233
1982	-	118	207	40	1,368	144	286
1983**	2	74	224	38	1,343	120	251
Refugees & Designated							
1980	-	0	262	11	2,516	0	19
1981	-	3	217	8	566	0	13
1982	-	1	610	34	364	0	15
1983**	-	1	298	101	329	0	104
Assisted Relatives							
1980	-	30	105	7	190	11	64
1981	-	57	183	30	286	4	52
1982	-	26	110	9	160	2	43
1983**	-	8	73	1	109	0	45
Independents							
1979	-	161	166	45	157	170	60
1980	-	588	364	82	607	166	68
1981	-	605	348	48	362	168	82
1982	-	429	406	92	225	201	38
1983**	1	88	278	31	171	109	48
TOTAL							
1980	-	713	990	149	5,001	357	473
1981	-	786	1,020	143	2,749	306	380
1982	-	574	1,333	175	2,117	347	382
1983**	3	171	873	171	1,952	230	448

** Preliminary January to December 1983

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

T.15

FIGURE 4a
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
IMMIGRATION CLASS BY WORLD AREA
1983

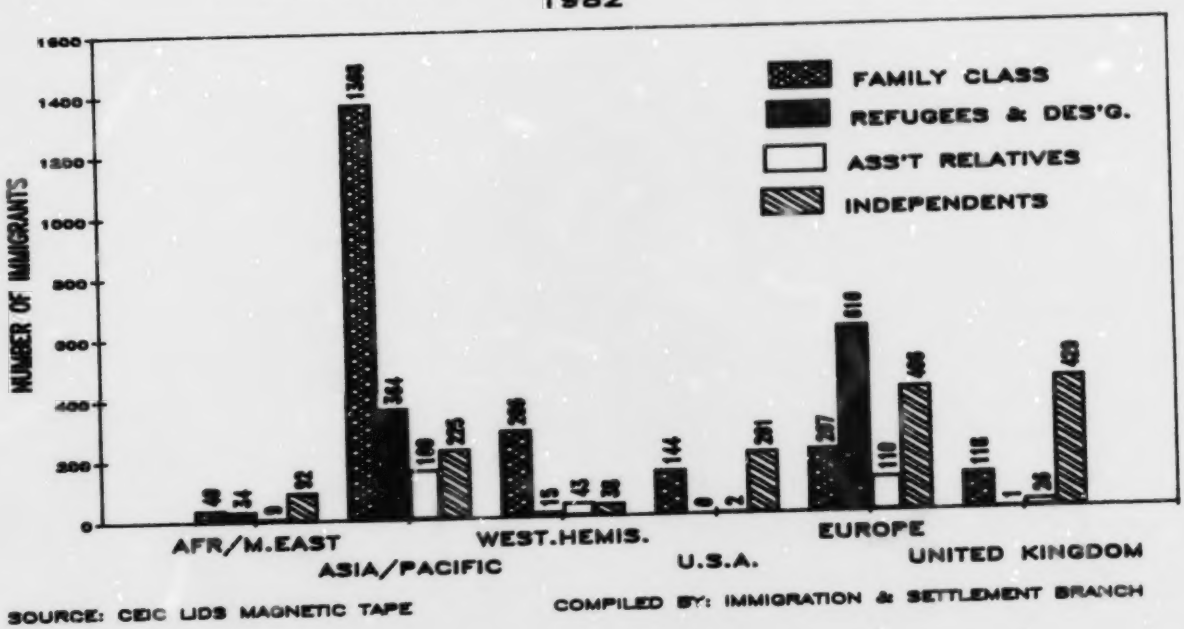


1983 DATA IS PRELIMINARY

SOURCE: CEIC LIDS MAGNETIC TAPE

COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

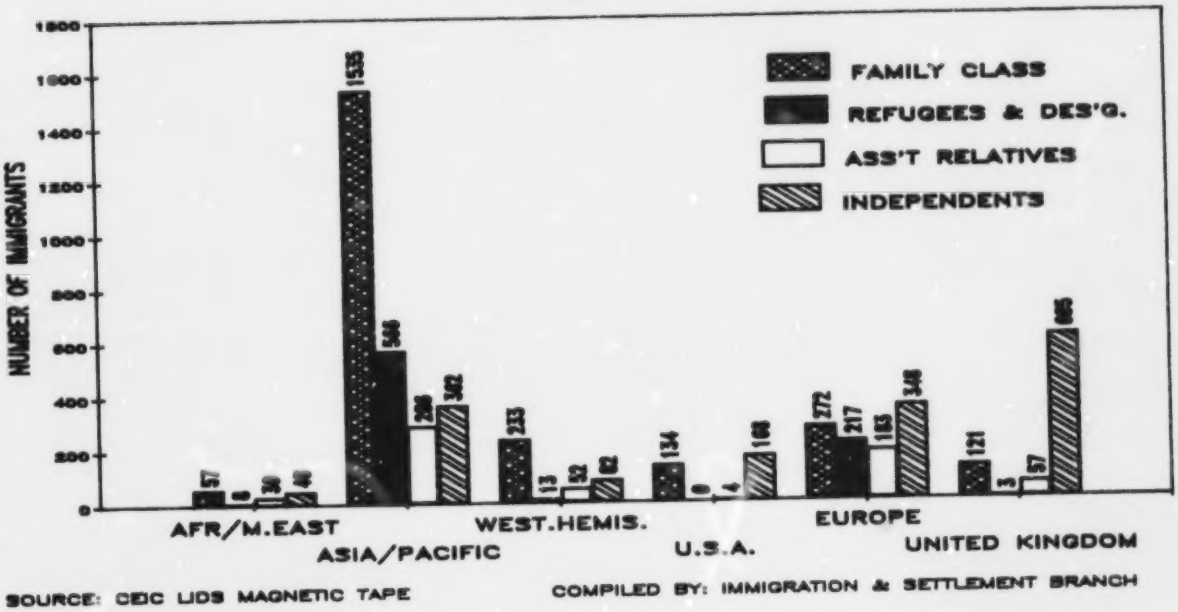
FIGURE 4b
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
IMMIGRATION CLASS BY WORLD AREA
1982



SOURCE: CEIC LIDS MAGNETIC TAPE

COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

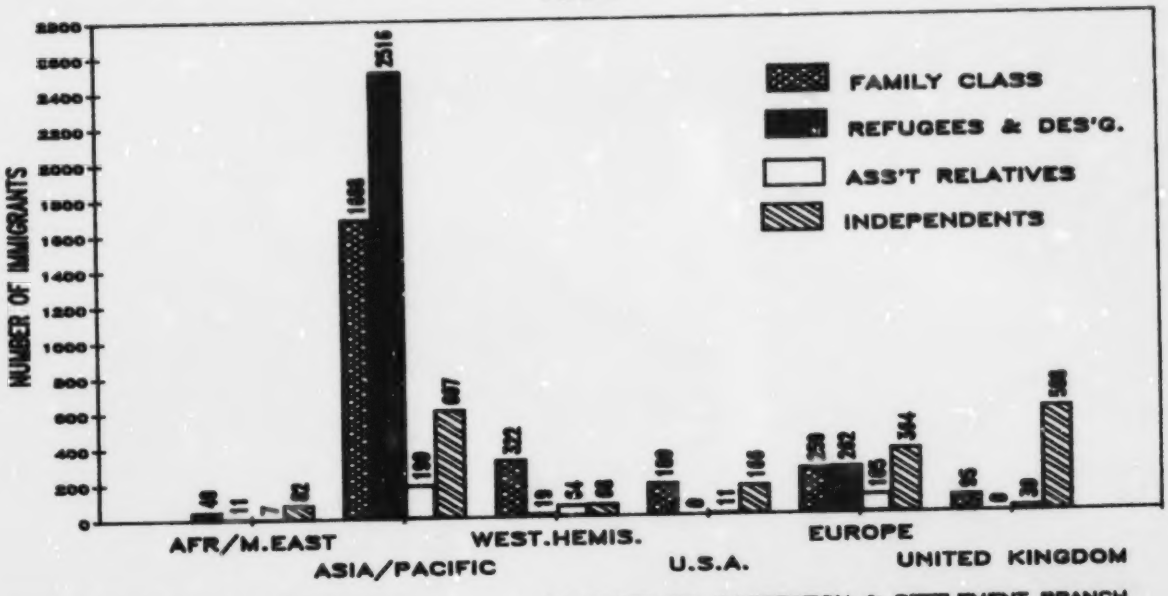
FIGURE 4c
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
IMMIGRATION CLASS BY WORLD AREA
1981



SOURCE: CEIC LIDS MAGNETIC TAPE

COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

FIGURE 4d
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
IMMIGRATION CLASS BY WORLD AREA
1980



SOURCE: CEIC LIDS MAGNETIC TAPE

COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

Table 10

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
REFUGEE AND DESIGNATED CLASS CATEGORIES 1980-1983

	1980	1981	1982	1983**
Convention Refugees				
Ongoing Refugee Program	39	18	31	177
*Family Class Sponsored	-	-	21	2
*Group Sponsored	1	3	-	32
Handicapped (T.B.)	-	1	-	-
Others	-	-	-	3
Designated Class				
Selected Class	1,203	452	481	335
*Family Class Sponsored	68	113	86	57
*Group Sponsored	1,412	209	318	169
Handicapped (T.B.)	84	21	58	56
Others	1	-	12	2
TOTAL REFUGEES & DESIGNATED CLASS	2,808	817	1,007	833

Table 11

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
REFUGEE AND DESIGNATED CLASS BY SPONSORSHIP 1980-1983

Sponsorship	1980	1981	1982	1983**
Government #	1,327	492	582	573
(%)	(47.3)	(60.2)	(57.8)	(68.8)
*Private #	1,481	325	425	260
(%)	(52.7)	(39.8)	(42.2)	(31.2)
TOTAL	2,808	817	1,007	833

*Privately Sponsored

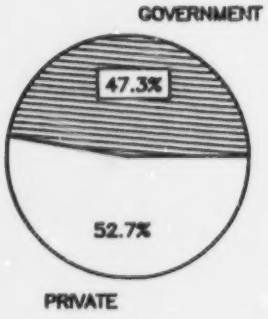
** Preliminary January to December 1983

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

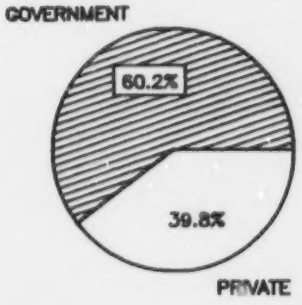
T.18

FIGURE 5

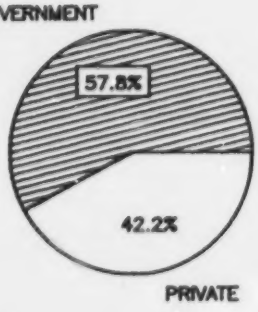
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
TYPE OF SPONSORSHIP FOR THE REFUGEE & DESIGNATED CLASS
1980 – 1983



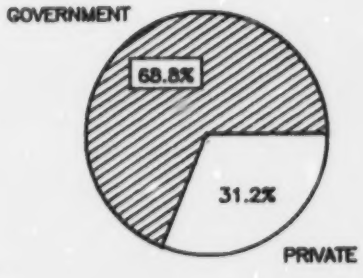
1980



1981



1982



1983

1983 DATA IS PRELIMINARY

SOURCE: CEIC LIDS MAGNETIC TAPE. COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

Table 12

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
AGE GROUP PERCENTAGES 1980-1983

AGE GROUPS	1980	1981	1982	1983**
0-5	5.1	5.6	6.6	5.9
6-15	16.3	14.1	14.0	14.2
16-24	24.0	23.6	23.5	26.4
25-34	27.0	25.7	26.4	22.3
35-44	9.6	8.7	10.0	8.7
45-64	13.2	15.8	14.8	16.4
65+	4.6	6.2	4.7	6.1

Table 13

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
PERCENTAGES BY SEX 1980-1983

Sex	1980	1981	1982	1983**
Male	49.6	49.8	50.6	51.3
Female	50.4	50.2	49.4	48.7

** Preliminary January to December 1983.
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

Table 14

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

FAMILY STATUS AND MARITAL STATUS BY SEX OF ELDERLY IMMIGRANTS

1980-1983 (AGE 65 PLUS)

	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Separated		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	F	F	M	F	TOTAL
1980													
Principal Applicants	1	2	129	15	21	93	3	5	1	2	155	117	272
Spouses	-	-	4	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	60	64
Dependents	-	-	4	5	2	10	-	-	-	-	6	15	21
													357
1981													
Principal Applicants	1	-	125	14	23	85	-	6	1	3	150	108	258
Spouses	-	-	5	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	64	69
Dependents	-	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	3	5	8
													335
1982													
Principal Applicants	-	1	81	8	15	68	-	6	-	2	96	85	181
Spouses	-	-	1	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	43	44
Dependents	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
													228
1983**													
Principal Applicants	1	3	78	3	18	82	2	2	1	3	100	94	194
Spouses	-	-	1	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	38	39
Dependents	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
													234

F - Female
M - Male
** Preliminary January to December 1983
Soruce: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

T.27

Table 15

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
FAMILY STATUS BY IMMIGRATION CLASS 1980-1983

FAMILY CLASS	Family Class		Refugees & Designated		Assisted Relatives		Independents		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1980										
Principal Applicants	1,351	(52.1)	1,145	(40.8)	178	(43.7)	1,022	(54.5)	3,696	(48.1)
Spouses	327	(12.6)	394	(14.0)	73	(17.9)	305	(16.3)	1,099	(14.3)
Dependents	915	(35.3)	1,269	(45.2)	156	(38.3)	548	(29.2)	2,888	(37.6)
TOTAL	2,593		2,808		407		1,875		7,683	
1981										
Principal Applicants	1,266	(53.8)	376	(46.0)	240	(39.2)	781	(48.7)	2,663	(49.5)
Spouses	340	(14.5)	123	(15.1)	128	(20.9)	317	(19.8)	908	(16.9)
Dependents	746	(31.7)	318	(38.9)	244	(39.9)	505	(31.5)	1,813	(33.7)
TOTAL	2,352		817		612		1,603		5,384	
1982										
Principal Applicants	1,281	(59.2)	543	(52.9)	169	(48.3)	624	(44.9)	2,617	(53.1)
Spouses	246	(11.4)	186	(18.1)	66	(18.9)	321	(23.1)	819	(16.6)
Dependents	637	(29.4)	298	(29.0)	115	(32.9)	445	(32.0)	1,495	(30.3)
TOTAL	2,164		1,027		350		1,390		4,931	
1983**										
Principal Applicants	1,294	(63.1)	496	(59.5)	128	(53.6)	325	(44.9)	2,243	(58.3)
Spouses	218	(10.6)	114	(13.7)	30	(12.6)	159	(22.0)	521	(13.5)
Dependents	538	(26.2)	222	(26.7)	81	(33.9)	240	(33.1)	1,081	(28.1)
TOTAL	2,052		833		239		724		3,848	

** Preliminary January to December 1983

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

T.19

Table 16

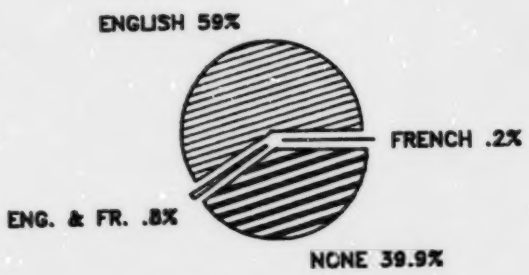
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
PERCENTAGES BY CANADIAN LANGUAGE CAPABILITY 1980-1983

	1980	1981	1982	1983**
English	41.2	48.3	53.3	48.4
French	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.6
Both English & French	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.5
None	56.8	49.1	44.2	49.4
Not Indicated	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1

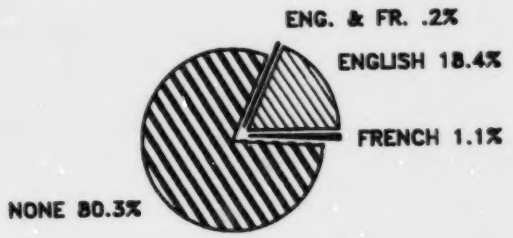
** Preliminary January to December 1983
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

T.22

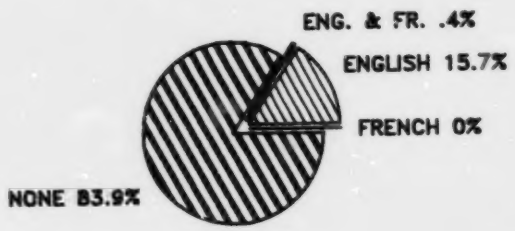
FIGURE 6
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
CANADIAN LANGUAGE CAPABILITY BY IMMIGRATION CLASS
1983



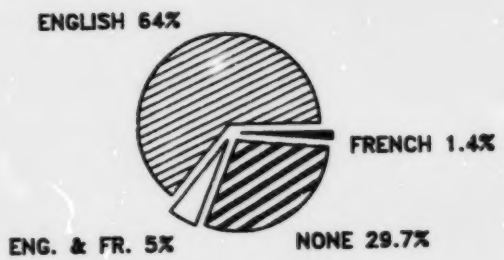
FAMILY CLASS



REFUGEES & DES'G.



ASS'T RELATIVES



INDEPENDENTS

1983 DATA IS PRELIMINARY

SOURCE; CEIC LIDS MAGNETIC TAPE. COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

Table 17

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
CANADIAN LANGUAGE CAPABILITY OF SCHOOL AGED
IMMIGRANT CHILDREN (AGES 6-15 YEARS) 1980 - 1983

Age Groups/Year		Canadian Language Capability				
		English	French	Both	None	Total
1980	6-7 years	48	1	-	199	248
	8-9 years	59	2	-	179	240
	10-11 years	65	-	-	167	232
	12-13 years	85	-	-	190	275
	14-15 years	100	2	-	163	265
TOTAL		357	5	-	898	1,260
1981	6-7 years	50	-	-	80	130
	8-9 years	56	1	-	112	169
	10-11 years	67	1	1	82	152
	12-13 years	74	-	-	114	148
	14-15 years	87	-	-	82	169
TOTAL		334	2	1	430	768
1982	6-7 years	43	-	-	72	115
	8-9 years	51	-	-	71	122
	10-11 years	71	-	1	82	154
	12-13 years	80	-	-	65	145
	14-15 years	83	1	-	68	149
TOTAL		328	1	1	358	685
1983**	6-7 years	18	-	-	63	81
	8-9 years	26	1	-	63	90
	10-11 years	42	1	-	58	101
	12-13 years	74	-	-	58	132
	14-15 years	70	1	-	68	139
TOTAL		230	3	-	310	543

** Preliminary January to December 1983

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

T.26

Table 18

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
LANDINGS BY TOP TEN MOTHER TONGUES 1980-1983

1980	#	%
Tagalog	1,379	17.9
English	1,358	17.7
Vietnamese	1,206	15.7
Cantonese	924	12.0
Lao	373	4.9
Punjabi	291	3.8
Other S.E. Asian	227	3.0
German	217	2.8
Other Chinese	191	2.5
Russian	172	2.2
Top Ten	6,338	82.5

1981	#	%
English	1,298	24.1
Tagalog	959	17.8
Cantonese	574	10.7
Polish	271	5.0
Punjabi	252	4.6
Vietnamense	243	4.5
German	236	4.4
Korean	199	3.7
Portuguese	146	2.7
Other S.E. Asian	138	2.6
Top Ten	4,316	80.2

1982	#	%
English	1,190	24.1
Tagalog	769	15.6
Polish	640	13.0
Cantonese	418	8.5
German	301	6.1
Other S.E. Asian	233	4.7
Punjabi	193	3.9
Vietnamese	171	3.5
Other Chinese	98	2.0
Spanish	84	1.7
Top Ten	4,097	83.1

1983**	#	%
Tagalog	691	18.0
English	604	15.7
Cantonese	404	10.5
Polish	340	8.8
German	294	7.6
Vietnamese	206	5.4
Punjabi	183	4.8
Spanish	159	4.1
Other S. E. Asian	132	3.4
Other Chinese	83	2.2
Top Ten	3,096	80.5

% - percent of total annual immigration

** Preliminary January to December 1983

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

T.23

Table 19

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS (16-65)
1980 - 1983

Education Qualifications (Percentages)	1980	1981	1982	1983**
None	5.4	4.5	5.1	4.3
Secondary or Less	68.5	62.5	53.3	60.1
Trade Certificate or Diploma	9.5	11.1	12.8	11.6
Non-University Cert./Diploma	4.2	5.7	6.3	4.6
Some University-No Degree	5.7	6.1	7.0	6.1
Bachelor's Degree	4.7	7.2	10.2	8.7
Some Post Graduate	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.0
Master's Degree	0.9	1.1	2.4	2.5
Doctorate Degree	0.5	1.1	1.5	1.0

** Preliminary January to December 1983
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

T.25

Table 20

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
YEARS OF SCHOOLING BY PERCENTAGE WITHIN AGE GROUPS*
1980-1983

Year / Age Groups	Years of Schooling						
	None	1 - 6	7 - 9	10-12	13-14	15-16	+16
1980							
6-15	40.1	54.8	5.1	0.0	-	-	-
16-64	5.4	19.3	20.1	36.5	7.8	6.8	4.1
65+	27.5	27.2	21.8	16.8	2.8	2.0	2.0
1981							
6-15	30.2	59.1	10.6	0.1	-	-	-
16-64	4.6	15.5	16.7	39.5	10.3	7.9	5.5
65+	21.9	30.2	19.8	17.7	5.4	3.9	1.2
1982							
6-15	20.6	61.3	17.0	1.0	-	-	-
16-64	5.1	11.5	14.6	36.3	12.2	9.8	10.5
65+	28.9	30.3	18.4	18.0	2.2	1.3	0.9
1983**							
6-15	15.5	60.5	21.6	2.4	-	-	-
16-64	4.3	15.5	15.1	37.0	11.8	8.5	7.8
65+	28.6	32.2	18.5	13.7	2.6	1.8	2.6

* Row Percentages

** Preliminary January to December 1983

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

SECTION III

WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS - WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

A. TYPES OF WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS

This section examines demographic and employment information for working age immigrants (ages 16-65 years). There are two major groups of working age immigrants: "workers" and "non-workers". Workers are those immigrants indicating an intention to work once they have landed. Non-workers are those who do not indicate an intent to work and consist mainly of spouses and dependents.

The worker category of working age immigrants is made up of "selected workers" and "non-selected workers". The main difference is that selected workers are immigrants who have been selected on the basis of points allocated according to age, education, knowledge of English and French, relatives in Canada, and employment opportunities in the area of destination (the point system). Non-selected workers do not compete for admittance to Canada based on the point system.

Selected workers are the principal applicants of the independent class including assisted relatives. Entrepreneurs and self-employed immigrants are members of the independent class but are not assessed according to employment opportunities in the area of destination. They are, on the other hand, assessed according to criteria relating to the number of jobs created by their entrepreneurial ventures which must be met before they are granted landed immigrant status.

B. IMMIGRATION CLASS - WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS (Table 21, Figures 7 and 8)

In 1983 there were 2,815 immigrants destined to Manitoba who were of working age (a decrease of 22.7% from 1982). This represents 73.2% of the total number of Manitoba-destined immigrants in 1983. Of these working age immigrants, 40.0% were non-workers. Of the workers, 17.6% were selected workers, 75.4% were non-selected, 1.4% were entrepreneurs, and 5.7% were self-employed (this compares with 27.5%, 67.9%, 4.0%, and 0.6% in 1982 respectively).

The majority (95.9) of the non-selected workers were family class and refugee/designated class immigrants.

In 1983, non-workers consisted of family class (72.9%), independent (15.5%), refugee/designated class (9.0%) and assisted relatives (2.7%). These proportions are similar to those of the previous three years.

The proportions of selected workers has steadily decreased since in 1981 (23.6% to 11.0%) (Figure 7). This drop is due to the federal government's policy temporarily restricting selected worker immigration to those who have prearranged employment.

The proportion of selected workers having arranged employment dropped from 68.2% in 1980 to 58.6% in 1981 and 46.8% in 1982, or 21.4 percentage points in a two-year period (Figure 8). A reversal took place in the 1983 immigration levels with an increase of 24.2 percentage points over 1982.

C. SOURCE COUNTRIES - WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS (Tables 22 to 24)

The major source country for selected workers in 1983 was Poland with 21.5% of the total number of selected workers (Table 22). Vietnam was second with 17.5%, followed by the U.S.A. with 11.8%. Over three-quarters of the selected workers came from only ten countries.

The Philippines was the major contributor in 1983 to the non-selected workers, with 17.3% coming from that country. Vietnam was second with 13.0%. Poland followed with 9.5% of the total number of non-selected workers. These three countries alone accounted for 39.8% of the total number of non-selected workers.

In the non-worker category of working age immigrants, 29.2% indicated the Philippines as their source country in 1983. India was the second major contributor with 10.5% and Hong Kong was third with 6.8% of the total.

Of the 96 self-employed immigrants destined to Manitoba in 1983, 83.3% came from five source countries (Table 23). Germany was the main source country with 42.7% of the total number of self-employed immigrants. Great Britain and the Netherlands followed with 20.8% and 8.3% respectively.

Of the 23 entrepreneurs, 13 came from Hong Kong, 2 each from China and the Philippines, and one each from the United States and Taiwan.

D. SEX AND AGE - WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS (Table 24, Figure 9)

The male/female ratio for selected workers destined to Manitoba in 1983 was 1.3 : 1. This ratio increased to 3.4 : 1 for the 35-44 age group but was 1:2 for the 20-24 age groups. The aggregated age cohorts of 25-44 account for 68.0% of all selected workers.

The male/female ratio for non-selected workers was 2.4 : 1 in 1983. The ratio was highest for males in the 55-64 age group with a ratio of 5:1. The aggregated age cohorts 25-44 represented 51.0% of the total number of non-selected workers.

Females outnumbered males in all age cohorts of non-workers except for the 16-19 year group where the ratio was 1.02 : 1. The overall ratio for working age non-workers was 1 : 2.9. Only 23.7% of non-workers were in the 25-44 age groups with 37.2% in the 16-24 age groups and 28.2% in the 55-64 age group.

Non-workers consist of spouses, dependent children, students and retirees (Figure 9). The annual proportion of non-working spouses has been relatively consistent during the 1980-1983 period. It fluctuated from a low of 22.0% in 1980 to a high of 29.3% in 1983. The proportion of dependent working age children, on the other hand, has been declining from a high of 31.5% in 1980 to a low of 13.9% in 1983. The portion of non-workers in the student and retiree categories have remained fairly constant during the period 1980 to 1983.

E. CANADIAN LANGUAGE CAPABILITY - WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS (Table 25)

There were no significant differences in the Canadian language capability among selected workers, non-selected workers and non-workers in 1983.

Entrepreneurial and self-employed immigrants destined to Manitoba in 1983 had the highest rate of Canadian language capability, with 78.3%, and 70.8% respectively. This compares to an average of 54.8% for all working age immigrants and 50.6% for all immigrants in general.

F. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION - WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS (Table 26)

A significant proportion (9.5%) of non-workers of working age indicated formal education, compared to less than 1% for each of the other categories of working age immigrants destined to Manitoba in 1983. Just over half of the self-employed and entrepreneural immigrants had more than a secondary education, 59.4% and 52.2% respectiveiy. Few non-workers indicated more than a secondary education (22.0%). Of the selected workers, 52.5% had more than secondary education, whereas only 40.7% of the non-selected workers had a comparable amount of education.

G. INTENDED OCCUPATIONS - WORKERS (Tables 27a to 29)

Over the last four years, the major occupational group in which immigrants to Manitoba have indicated an intention to work is product fabricating, assembling and repairing. The proportion of workers indicating this occupational group has fluctuated from a high of 31.7% in 1980 to a low of 11.6% in 1982 (Tables 27a, 27b, 27c, 27d). The 1983 proportion was 12.8%.

The second largest occupational group, with a range from 6.4% in 1980 to 9.1% in 1982, is clerical and related occupations. The only exception was in 1982 when occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics outranked the clerical and related occupations.

The "not classified" category includes occupations which are not elsewhere classified in the Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations (CCDO). This category also includes a number of immigrants who indicated an intention to work but did not indicate a specific occupation. This latter group is sometimes referred to as "new workers", the majority being non-selected workers. The proportion of new workers who were non-selected workers ranged from 90.2% to 98.9% during the 1980-1983 period.

The not classified category fluctuated from a low of 18.1% in 1981 to a high of 26.9% of total workers in 1983.

More selected than non-selected workers tend to indicate an intention to work in professional occupations. For example, in 1983, 35.0% of selected workers indicated professional occupations. Only 15.4% of non-selected workers indicated such occupations. Similar proportional differences are evident for the previous 3 years.

Four year averages (1980-1983) indicate the following proportions of selected and non-selected workers in their top three major occupational group:

SELECTED WORKERS	PERCENTAGE TOTAL
Product fabricating, assembling, and repairing	36.1%
Natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	9.3%
Medicine and health	7.7%

NON-SELECTED WORKERS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Product fabricating, assembling, and repairing	16.4%
Clerical and related	9.5%
Construction	6.1%

The major occupational groups as described above consist of two digit CCDO groupings. More specific analysis can be achieved by examining four digit and seven digit CCDO codes. Table 28a presents four year totals (1979-1982) for the top ten four digit and seven digit CCDO codes for occupations indicated by selected workers and Table 28b presents the same breakdown for 1983. Table 29a and 29b present information for the non-selected workers for their top ten codes.

Of the 2,909 selected workers destined to Manitoba during the period January 1, 1979 to December 31, 1982, 1,374 or 47.2% indicated an intention to work in ten occupations. Of the selected workers in the occupational group product fabricating, assembling, and repairing, 70.7% were sewing machine operators (CCDO code 8563-114). This was by far the largest group of selected workers destined to a single occupation. The second most significant occupation was physicians in general practice (3111-166) with 2.4% followed by clergymen (2511-110) with 2.2% (Table 28a).

In 1983, ministers of religion were the largest group of selected workers destined to a single occupation. This was followed by seamstresses and babysitters at 2.7% and 2.4% respectively (Table 28b).

Of the 297 selected workers destined to Manitoba in 1983, 71.0% had arranged employment (Figure 8). The largest major occupational group for selected workers in 1983 was service occupations (15.2% of total selected workers) (Table 27a). Only 26.7% of workers in this category had arranged employment. Only 10.3% of the product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations had arranged employment. The third largest group of selected workers were destined to occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics (9.0%), of which 44.4% had arranged employment. More selected workers intending to work in medicine and health occupations had arranged employment (83.3%).

During the period January 1, 1979 to December 31, 1982, 1,317 or 84.1% of all non-selected workers indicated product fabricating, assembling and repairing as their destined occupation. Of these, 27.6% were tailors and dressmakers, 18.8% were motor vehicle mechanics, 12.7% were sewing machine operators (Table 29). A more detailed examination reveals that 43.5% of those intending to work as tailors and dressmakers were seamstresses (8553-146) and 36.9% were dressmakers (8553-142). Of the non-selected workers indicating sewing machine operator occupations, 89.2% were actually sewing machine operators. Others were embroidery machine tenders, rug sewers and sewing machine tenders.

Only 13.6% of non-selected workers destined to Manitoba in 1983 intended to work in product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations. Of these, 11.6% were motor vehicle mechanics and 10.4% were motor vehicle mechanic helpers. Sewing machine operators and dressmakers each accounted for 7.5% of the non-selected workers in product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations (Table 29b).

Table 21

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

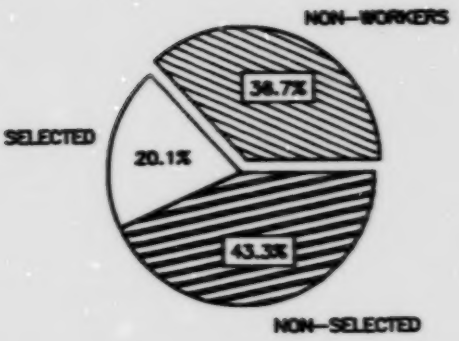
IMMIGRATION CLASS BY WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS 1983**

Working Age Immigrants	Number (Row Percent)	Immigration Class: Family Class	Refugees & Designated	Assisted Relatives	Independents	TOTAL
Selected Workers		-	-	127	170	297
		-	-	(42.8)	(57.2)	(100.0)
Non-Selected Workers		694	528	16	36	1,274
		(54.5)	(41.4)	(1.3)	(2.8)	(100.0)
Self-Employed		-	-	-	96	96
		-	-	-	(100.0)	(100.0)
Entrepreneurs		-	-	-	23	23
		-	-	-	(100.0)	(100.0)
Non-Workers		820	101	30	174	1,125
		(72.9)	(9.0)	(2.7)	(15.5)	(100.0)

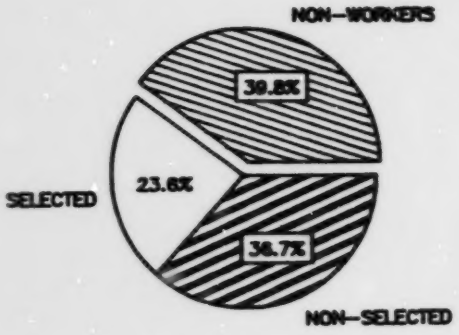
** Preliminary January to December 1983

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.
T.29

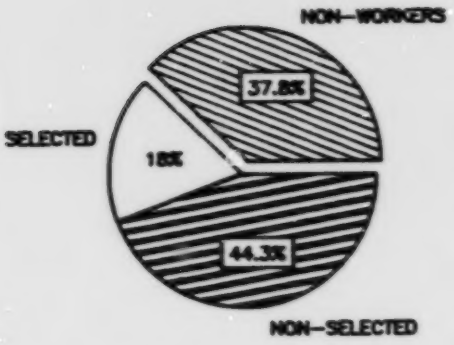
FIGURE 7
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
WORKERS & NON-WORKERS (working age)
(SELECTED & NON-SELECTED) 1980 - 1983



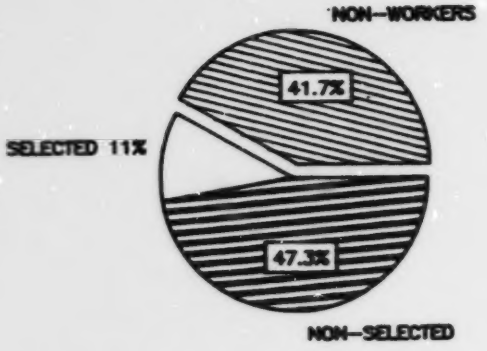
1980



1981



1982



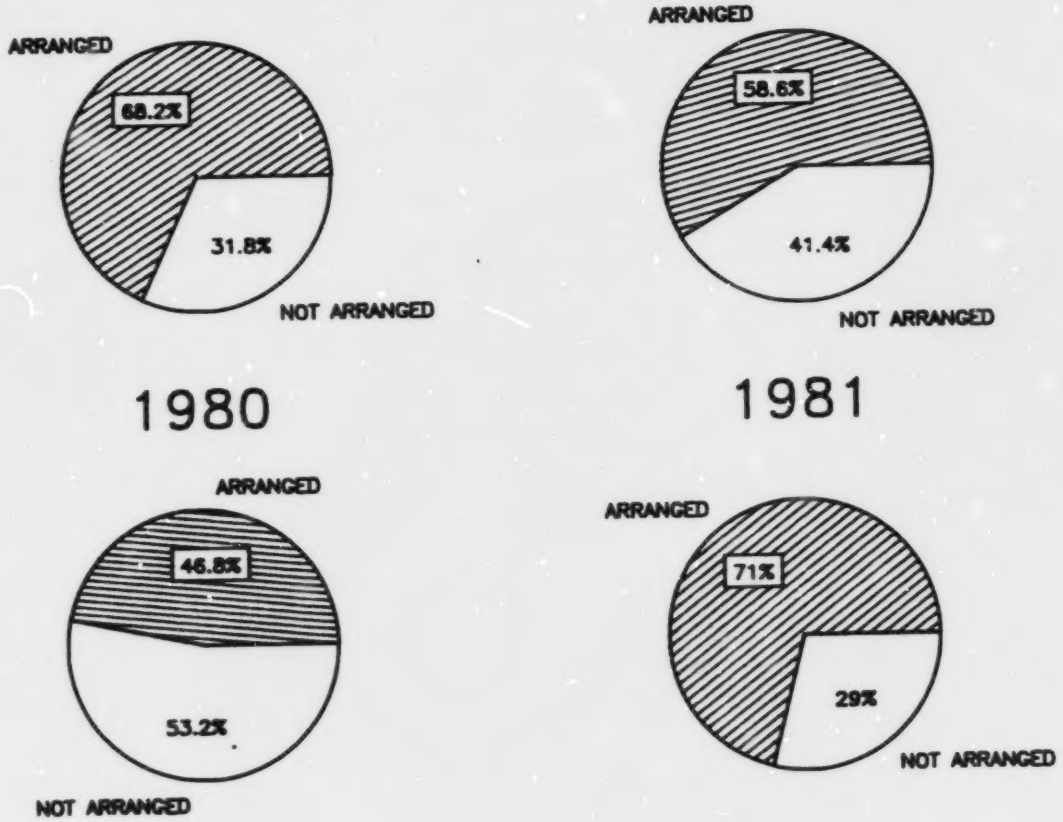
1983

1983 DATA IS PRELIMINARY

SOURCE: CEIC LIDS MAGNETIC TAPE. COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

FIGURE 8

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
SELECTED WORKERS – EMPLOYMENT ARRANGED & NOT ARRANGED
1980 – 1983



1983 DATA IS PRELIMINARY

SOURCE: CEIC LIDS MAGNETIC TAPE. COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

Table 22

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
1983 TOP TEN SOURCE COUNTRIES FOR WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS**

Seclected Workers

CLPR	#	%
Poland	64	21.5
Vietnam	52	17.5
U.S.A.	35	11.8
Hong Kong	23	7.7
Philippines	19	6.4
Great Britain	18	6.1
India	7	2.4
Jamaica	7	2.4
Germany	6	2.0
Chile	6	2.0
Top Ten	237	79.8
TOTAL	297	100.0

Non-Selected Workers

CLPR	#	%
Philippines	221	17.3
Vietnam	166	13.0
Poland	121	9.5
U.S.A.	68	5.3
India	59	4.6
El Salvador	47	3.7
Romania	46	3.6
Hong Kong	44	3.5
Great Britain	42	3.3
Czechoslovakia	42	3.3
Top Ten	856	67.2
TOTAL	1,274	100.0

Non-Workers

CLPR	#	%
Philipines	328	29.2
India	118	10.5
Hong Kong	76	6.8
Vietnam	74	6.6
Germany	62	5.5
Poland	61	5.4
U.S.A.	53	4.7
Great Britain	37	3.3
Guyana	36	3.2
South Korea	20	1.8
Top Ten	865	76.9
TOTAL	1,125	100.0

** Preliminary January to December 1983

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

T.28

Table 23

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
**1983 TOP FIVE SOURCE COUNTRIES FOR
ENTREPRENEURS AND SELF-EMPLOYED IMMIGRANTS

Self-Employed

CLPR	#	%
Germany	41	42.7
Great Britain	20	20.8
Netherlands	8	8.3
Switzerland	6	6.3
Hong Kong	5	5.2
Top Five	80	83.3
TOTAL	96	100.0

Entrepreneurs

CLPR	#	%
Hong Kong	13	56.5
China	2	8.7
Philippines	2	8.7
U.S.A.	1	4.3
Taiwan	1	4.3
Top Five	19	82.6
TOTAL	23	100.0

** Preliminary January to December 1983

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

Table 24

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

SEX AND AGE OF WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS

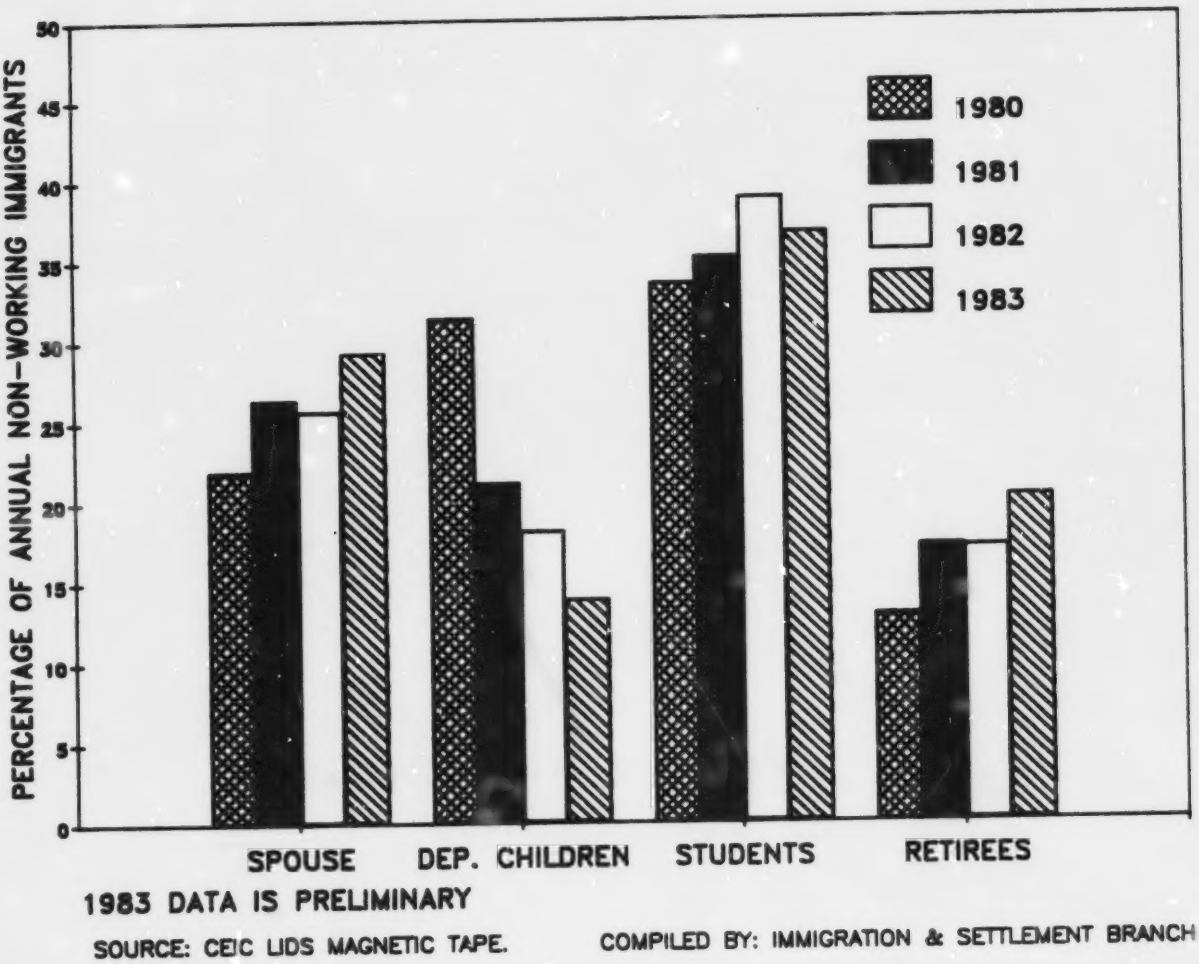
1983**

Age Cohorts	Number Male/Female (Column Percent)	Selected Workers	Non-Selected Workers	Non - Workers
16 - 19		-/- - -	88/51 (6.9)/(4.0)	127/125 (11.3)/(11.1)
20 - 24		19/38 (6.4)/(12.8)	240/130 (18.9)/(10.2)	38/128 (3.4)/(11.4)
25 - 29		57/27 (19.2)/(3.7)	231/92 (18.1)/(7.2)	4/103 (0.4)/(9.2)
30 - 34		30/20 (10.1)/(6.7)	145/47 (11.4)/(3.7)	1/64 (0.1)/(5.7)
35 - 44		48/14 (16.2)/(4.7)	102/33 (8.0)/(2.6)	-/95 -/(8.4)
45 - 54		13/15 (4.4)/(5.1)	67/17 (5.3)/(2.2)	11/112 (1.0)/(10.0)
55 - 64		3/7 (1.0)/(2.4)	25/5 (2.0)/(0.4)	104/213 (9.2)/(18.9)
	Males/Females TOTAL	170/127 (57.2)/(42.8) 297	898/375 (70.5)/(29.5) 1,274	285/840 (25.3)/(74.7) 1,125

** Preliminary January to December 1983 (Sex amd Age Data not available for Entrepreneur and Self-Employed Immigrants)
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

T.31

FIGURE 9
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
NON-WORKING IMMIGRANTS
1980 - 1983



1983 DATA IS PRELIMINARY

SOURCE: CEIC LIDS MAGNETIC TAPE.

COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

Table 25

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

CANADIAN LANGUAGE CAPABILITY FOR WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS 1983**

Working Age Immigrants	Number (Row Percent)	Canadian Language Capability				
		English	French	Both Eng./French	None	TOTAL
Selected Workers		162 (54.5)	- -	11 (3.7)	124 (41.8)	297 (100.0)
Non-Selected Workers		648 (50.9)	10 (0.8)	19 (1.5)	597 (46.9)	1,274 (100.0)
Self-Employed		68 (70.8)	3 (3.1)	7 (7.3)	18 (18.8)	96 (100.0)
Entrepreneurs		18 (78.3)	- -	- -	5 (21.7)	23 (100.0)
Non-Workers		579 (51.5)	6 (0.5)	12 (1.1)	528 (46.9)	1,125 (100.0)

** Preliminary January to December 1983
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

T.32

Tabele 26

1983 INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA**

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS

BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Educational Qualifications	Number (Column Percent)	Selected Workers	Non-Selected Workers	Self-Employed	Entre-preneurs	Non-Workers
Not Indicated		-	1	-	-	31
		-	(0.1)	-	-	(2.8)
None		1	12	-	-	107
		(0.3)	(0.9)	-	-	(9.5)
Secondary or Less		140	743	39	11	739
		(47.1)	(58.3)	(40.6)	(47.8)	(65.7)
Trade Certificate or Diploma		29	181	32	2	79
		(9.8)	(14.2)	(33.3)	(8.7)	(7.0)
Non-University Certificate or Diploma		17	72	9	3	27
		(5.7)	(5.7)	(9.4)	(13.0)	(2.4)
Some University/No Degree		15	94	4	1	56
		(5.1)	(7.4)	(4.2)	(4.3)	(5.0)
Bachelor's Degree		48	117	9	4	67
		(16.2)	(9.2)	(9.4)	(17.8)	(6.0)
Some Post Graduate		5	14	1	1	7
		(1.7)	(1.1)	(1.0)	(4.3)	(0.6)
Master's Degree		28	28	1	1	11
		(9.4)	(2.2)	(1.0)	(4.3)	(1.0)
Doctorate Degree		14	12	1	-	1
		(4.7	(0.9)	(1.0)	-	(0.1)
TOTAL		297	1,274	96	23	1,125

** Preliminary January to December 1983
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.
T.41

Table 27 a

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
INTENDED OCCUPATION - MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP (CCDO)*
FOR IMMIGRANTS INTENDING TO WORK
1983**

	Selected Workers	Non-Selected Workers	Self-Employed	Total Workers	Percent of Total number of Workers
Manag./Admin.	11	23	11	45	2.7
Nat'l Sc./Eng./Math	27	63	-	90	5.4
Social Sciences	3	7	-	10	0.6
Religion	20	8	-	28	1.7
Teaching	12	37	-	49	2.9
Medicine & Health	24	38	-	62	3.7
Art/Lit./Perf./Arts	7	20	-	27	1.6
Sports & Recreation	2	3	-	5	0.3
Clerical	14	113	1	128	7.7
Sales	3	36	3	42	2.5
Service	45	60	3	108	6.5
Farm/Hort./Animal	6	58	69	133	8.0
Fishing/Trapping	1	1	-	2	0.1
Forestry/Logging	-	-	-	-	-
Mining/Quarrying	-	3	-	3	0.2
Metal/Mineral Process.	6	12	-	18	1.1
Food/Wood Process.	5	19	1	25	1.5
Machining	9	52	2	63	3.8
Prefab./Assem./Repair	39	173	2	214	12.8
Construction	12	93	2	107	6.4
Transportation	2	35	-	37	2.2
Material Handling	2	6	-	8	0.5
Other Crafts	1	6	-	7	0.4
Not Classified	43	404	1	448	26.9
Not Stated	3	4	1	8	0.5
TOTAL	297	1,274	96	1,667	100.0

*CCDO - Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations

**Preliminary Data January to December 1983

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

Table 27 b

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

INTENDED OCCUPATION - MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP (CCDO)*

FOR IMMIGRANTS INTENDING TO WORK

1982

	Selected Workers	Non-Selected Workers	Self-Employed	Total Workers	Percent of Total number of Workers
Manag./Admin.	47	20	7	74	3.2
Nat'l Sc./Eng./Math	128	117	1	246	10.7
Social Sciences	7	13	-	20	0.9
Religion	20	3	-	23	1.0
Teaching	18	60	1	79	3.4
Medicine & Health	75	79	-	154	6.7
Art/Lit./Perf. Arts	16	20	1	37	1.6
Sports & Recreation	1	2	-	3	0.1
Clerical	31	178	-	209	9.1
Sales	10	46	4	60	2.6
Service	47	96	1	144	6.3
Farm/Hort./Animal	29	65	72	166	7.2
Fishing/Trapping	-	1	-	1	0.04
Forestry/Logging	-	-	-	-	-
Mining/Quarrying	-	2	-	2	0.09
Metal/Mineral Process.	3	14	-	17	0.7
Food/Wood Process.	15	24	1	40	1.7
Machining	44	68	-	112	4.9
Prefab./Assem./Repair	81	186	-	267	11.6
Construction	18	108	2	128	5.6
Transportation	5	35	-	40	1.7
Material Handling	1	24	-	25	1.1
Other Crafts	4	5	-	9	0.3
Not Classified	35	398	-	433	18.9
Not Stated	-	2	2	4	0.2
TOTAL	635	1,566	92	2,293	100.0

*CCDO - Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

T.33

Table 27 c

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
INTENDED OCCUPATION - MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP (CCDO)*
FOR IMMIGRANTS INTENDING TO WORK
1981

	Selected Workers	Non-Selected Workers	Self-Employed	Total Workers	Percent of Total Number of Workers
Manag./Admin.	69	16	4	89	3.7
Nat'l Sc./Eng./Math	96	51	2	149	6.3
Social Sciences	7	14	-	21	0.9
Religion	16	3	-	19	0.8
Teaching	12	50	-	62	2.6
Medicine & Health	60	51	1	112	4.7
Art/Lit./Perf./Arts	7	11	2	20	0.8
Sports & Recreation	-	1	-	1	0.04
Clerical	57	156	-	213	8.9
Sales	14	43	2	59	2.5
Service	42	108	6	156	6.6
Farm/Hort./Animal	33	83	67	183	7.7
Fishing/Trapping	-	12	-	12	0.5
Forestry/Logging	-	2	-	2	0.08
Mining/Quarrying	1	3	-	4	0.2
Metal/Mineral Process.	4	4	-	8	0.3
Food/Wood Process.	17	20	1	38	1.6
Machining	50	63	2	115	4.8
Prefab./Assem./Repair	308	210	-	518	21.8
Construction	27	82	1	110	4.6
Transportation	2	31	1	34	1.4
Material Handling	1	20	-	21	0.9
Other Crafts	2	3	-	5	0.2
Not Classified	15	412	3	430	18.1
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	840	1,449	92	2,381	100.0

*CCDO - Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

T.34

Table 27 d

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
INTENDED OCCUPATION - MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP (CCDO)*
FOR IMMIGRANTS INTENDING TO WORK
1980

	Selected Workers	Non-Selected Workers	Self Employed	Total Workers	Percent of Toral Number of Workers
Manag./Admin.	45	17	2	62	1.7
Nat'l Sc./Eng./Math	83	67	1	151	4.2
Social Sciences	5	11	-	16	0.4
Religion	14	1	-	15	0.4
Teaching	12	63	-	75	2.1
Medicine & Health	57	94	1	152	4.3
Art/Lit./Perf./Arts	9	29	-	38	1.1
Sports & Recreation	4	3	-	7	0.2
Clerical	36	191	1	228	6.4
Sales	12	57	4	73	2.0
Service	35	130	1	166	4.6
Farm/Hort./Animal	34	108	52	194	5.4
Fishing/Trapping	-	11	-	11	0.3
Forestry/Logging	-	1	-	1	0.03
Mining/Quarrying	-	1	-	1	0.03
Metal/Mineral Process.	-	15	-	15	0.4
Food/Wood Process.	9	49	1	59	1.7
Machining	56	85	-	141	3.9
Prefab./Assem./Repair	590	541	2	1,133	31.7
Construction	17	130	1	148	4.1
Transportation	4	77	-	81	2.3
Material Handling	4	33	-	37	1.0
Other Crafts	11	9	-	20	0.6
Not Classified	9	736	4	749	21.0
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1,046	2,459	70	3,575	100.0

*CCDO - Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations

Souce: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

Table 28a

SELECTED WORKER IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
TOP TEN INTENDED OCCUPATIONS
FOUR YEAR TOTALS 1979-1982

Top Ten Intended Occupations - 4 Digit CCDO*

CCDO	OCCUPATION	Selected Workers	Percent of Total Selected Workers
8563	Sewing Machine Operators, Textile	793	27.3
8584	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	118	4.1
3111	Physicians & Surgeons	97	3.3
8313	Machinists & Machine Tool Setting-up	66	2.3
2165	Engineering Technologists & Technicians	61	2.1
2511	Ministers of Religion	56	1.9
6121	Chefs and Cooks	50	1.7
8581	Motor Vehicle Mechanics	47	1.6
1149	Other Managers & Administrators	46	1.6
4131	Bookkeepers and Accounting Clerks	40	1.4
	Top Ten Intended Occupations -	1,374	47.2

Top Ten Intended Occupations - 7 Digit CCDO*

CCDO	OCCUPATION	Selected Workers	Percent of Total Selected Workers
8563-114	Sewing Machine Operator	792	27.2
3111-166	Physician, General Practice	70	2.4
2511-110	Minister, Clergyman (Religion)	65	2.2
8313-154	Machinist, General	61	2.1
8584-382	Diesel Mechanic	46	1.6
1149-199	Misc. Managers & Administrators	44	1.5
3131-130	Nurse, General Duty	38	1.3
4111-110	Secretary	37	1.3
8584-122	Millwright	34	1.2
4131-134	Accounting Clerk (Clerical)	30	1.0
	Top Ten Four Year Totals	1,217	41.8

*CCDO - Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

T.37

Table 28 b

SELECTED WORKER IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

TOP TEN INTENDED OCCUPATIONS

1983**

Top Ten Intended Occupations - 4 Digit CCDO*

CCDO	OCCUPATION	Selected Workers	Percent of Total Selected Workers
2511	Ministers of Religion	18	6.1
6147	Babysitters	14	4.7
8553	Tailors and Dressmakers	12	4.0
3111	Physicians and Surgeons	11	3.7
6121	Chefs and Cooks	9	3.0
6142	Housekeepers, Servants and Related	8	2.7
2711	University Teachers	7	2.4
8563	Sewing Machine Operators, Textile	6	2.0
2143	Civil Engineers	6	2.0
4197	General Office Clerks	6	2.0
	Top Ten Intended Occupations -	97	32.7

Top Ten Intended Occupations - 7 Digit CCDO*

CCDO	OCCUPATION	Selected Workers	Percent of Total Selected Workers
2511-110	Minister, Clergyman (Religion)	18	6.1
8553-150	Seamstress, Women's Garment Alterations	8	2.7
6147-114	Babysitter	7	2.4
6147-130	Parent's Helper	7	2.4
8563-114	Sewing Machine Operator	7	2.4
6121-126	Cook, Specialty Foods	6	2.0
6142-110	Housekeeper	6	2.0
3111-166	Physician, General Practice	5	1.7
4197-130	Office Clerk (Clerical)	5	1.7
8161-126	Soap Makers	5	1.7
	Top Ten Intended Occupations	74	24.9

*CCDO - Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations

** Preliminary Data - January to December 1983

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

T.37b

Table 29a

NON-SELECTED WORKER IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
TOP TEN INTENDED OCCUPATIONS
FOUR YEAR TOTALS 1979-1982

Top Ten Intended Occupations - 4 Digit CCDO*

CCDO	OCCUPATION	Non-Selected Workers	Percent of Total Non-Selected Workers
8553	Tailors and Dressmakers	363	5.1
8581	Motor Vehicle Mechanics	248	3.5
4197	General Office Clerks	185	2.6
8563	Sewing Machine Operators, Textile	167	2.4
4111	Secretaries & Stenographers	137	1.9
4131	Bookkeepers & Accounting Clerks	128	1.8
7181	General Workers, Farm	118	1.7
9175	Truck Drivers	115	1.6
8335	Welding & Flame Cutting	108	1.5
8781	Carpenters & Related	94	1.3
	Top Ten Four Year Totals	1,663	23.5

Top Ten Intended Occupations - 7 Digit CCDO*

CCDO	OCCUPATION	Non-Selected Workers	Percent of Total Non-Selected Workers
8553-146	Seamstress	158	2.2
8563-114	Sewing Machine Operator	149	2.1
8553-142	Dressmaker	134	1.9
7181-110	Farm Worker, General	130	1.8
4197-114	General Office Clerk	129	1.8
4111-110	Secretary	125	1.8
8581-110	Motor Vehicle Mechanic	122	1.7
8581-198	Motor Vehicle Mechanic Helper	91	1.3
5137-114	Sales Clerk (store)	71	1.0
3135-110	Nurse Aide	70	1.0
	Top Ten Four Year Totals	1,179	16.7

*CCDO - Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

Table 29b

NON-SELECTED WORKER IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
TOP TEN INTENDED OCCUPATIONS
1983**

Top Ten Intended Occupations - 4 Digit CCDO*

CCDO	OCCUPATION	Non-Selected Workers	Percent of Total Non-Selected Workers
8581	Motor Vehicle Mechanics	41	3.2
4197	General Office Clerks	32	2.5
8553	Tailors and Dressmakers	31	2.4
8584	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	29	2.3
4131	Bookkeepers and Accounting Clerks	24	1.9
7198	Labouring and Other Elemental Work	22	1.7
8315	Machine Tool Operating	21	1.6
8335	Welding and Flame Cutting	19	1.5
4111	Secretaries and Stenographers	16	1.3
5137	Sales Clerks, Commodities	16	1.3
Top Ten Intended Occupations		251	19.7

Top Ten Intended Occupations - 7 Digit CCDO*

CCDO	OCCUPATION	Non-Selected Workers	Percent of Total Non-Selected Worker
4197-114	General Office Clerk	24	1.9
8581-110	Motor Vehicle Mechanic	20	1.6
8581-198	Motor Vehicle Mechanic Helper	17	1.3
4111-110	Secretary	16	1.3
5137-114	Sales Clerk (Store)	16	1.3
7198-126	Labourer, General-Farm	16	1.3
7181-110	Farm Worker, General	15	1.2
8315-178	Lathe Operator, Production	14	1.1
8553-142	Dressmaker	13	1.0
8563-114	Sewing Machine Operator	13	1.0
Top Ten Intended Occupations		164	12.9

*CCDO - Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations

** Preliminary Data - January to December 1983

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

SECTION IV

NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION (TEMPORARY IMMIGRATION)

A. NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION - SOURCE AREAS/COUNTRIES
(Table 30 to 33, Figure 10 and 11)

There were 16,124 Employment Authorizations issued to visiting workers to Manitoba during the four year period January 1, 1980 to December 31, 1983 (Table 30). Of this total, 58.2% were from the United States. Asian/Pacific countries were the second major contributor with 13.5% of the total. This is followed by Europe (9.8%), other Western countries (Central and South America) (8.0%), the United Kingdom (5.1%) and Africa/Middle East countries (5.1%).

Of the 14,042 Student Authorizations issued between January 1, 1980 and December 31, 1983, 66.8% were issued to students from Asian/Pacific coutries. Africa/Middle East students were issued 12.1% of the total followed by other Western countries (8.4%), the United States (6.3%), Europe (4.8%) and the United Kingdom (1.6%).

The largest proportion of Minister's Permits were issued to migrants from Asian/Pacific countries (37.9% of the total of 1,633 issued during the 1980-1983 period). Permit holders from other Western countries received 25.5% of the total authorizations issued. This was followed by Europe (13.7%), the United States (11.3%), Africa/Middle East (8.0%) and the United Kingdom (3.6%).

Of the Minister's Permit Extensions, 42.8% were issued to permit holders from Asian/Pacific countries. A total of 1,323 extensions were issued in the 1980-1983 period. An additional 28.1% of the extensions were issued to permit holders from South and Central America, 11.0% from Europe, 8.4% from the United States, 6.8% from Africa/Middle East, and 2.6% from the United Kingdom.

Figure 10 and 11 present the change by year in the number of temporary authorizations and permits. The number of Employment Authorizations has increased by 19.7%; from 3,435 authorizations issued in 1980 to 4,110 in 1983. The number of Student Authorizations increased by 100.2% from 2,429 in 1980 to 4,862 in 1983. The number of Minister's Permits issued fluctuated only slightly, from a high of 460 in 1980 to a low of 344 in 1981. The number of Minister's Permit Extensions are up 53.8% from the 1980 level of 253, to 389 issued in 1983.

The top ten source countries for migrants receiving Employment Authorizations has changed very little in the past four years. The United States has been the top source country with 55% to 60% of all Employment Authorizations from 1980 to 1983 (Table 31). Great Britain was second with 6% to 8% except in 1983 when it ranked third with 3.7%.

Hong Kong has been the top source country in terms of the number of Student Authorizations issued during the period 1980-1983. The proportion issued to students from Hong Kong ranges from 38.3% to 43.3% (Table 32). Malaysia, the United States, Trinidad/Tobago, and Nigeria have ranked second, third, fourth and fifth respectively except in 1983 when China ranked fourth.

Table 33 presents the source countries for Minister's Permit holders in the years 1980-1983. The top ten source countries represent an average of 71.8% of all permits issued in the four year period, but the ranking of the source countries has not been consistent. Only the Philippines has ranked within the top five countries for each of the four years. The Philippines ranked first in both 1980 and 1981 with 20.4% and 19.8% respectively. In 1982 and 1983 the Philippines was fourth with only 9.3% and 5.3% respectively.

B. DURATION OF PERMIT (Table 34, Figure 12)

The majority of Employment Authorizations are of a short duration. In 1983, 57.0% of the Employment Authorizations issued were for a duration of less than 3 months. An additional 21.4% had a duration of 10 - 12 months. The majority (53.4%) of Student Authorizations on the other hand, are for approximately one year's duration, followed by a one to two year duration (26.3%). With regard to Minister's Permits and Extensions, the duration of 65% to 80% of the permits and extensions issued in the period 1980-1983 ranged from 10 months to 2 years.

C. INTENDED MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP - EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATIONS (Tables 35 and 36)

One-quarter of all Employment Authorizations are issued to people intending to work in the major occupational group of artistic, literary, performing arts and related occupations (23.3% in 1983, 24.5% overall 1980-1983) (Table 35). Of the people in this group, two-thirds (66.5%) are instrumentalists or musicians, 10.2% are popular singers, with the remainder being actors, dancers and other entertainers.

On average, over the period 1980-1983, the second largest major occupational group were teachers (14.6%). Half of this group were university graduate assistants (50.5%). An additional 10% - 15% are trainee instructors. Most of the remainder are other University teaching and related occupations and other elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations.

An additional 12.0% of the total number of Employment Authorizations issued during the period January 1, 1980 to December 31, 1983 went to people intending to work in the major occupational group of service occupations. Of these, 54.1% were intending to work as domestics or homeworkers (Table 36). The remainder of the service occupations were an array of occupations, some of which included security guards, specialty cooks, waiters, kitchen helpers, janitors and cleaners.

Occupations in product fabricating, assembling and repairing were the fourth major group in the four year average with 8.9%. This was followed by occupations in farming, horticulture, and animal husbandry (7.0%), managerial and administration (6.6%) and natural sciences, engineering and mathematics (5.6%) (Table 35).

D. INSTITUTION OF STUDY, LEVEL OF STUDY - STUDENT AUTHORIZATIONS (Tables 37 and 38)

There were a total of 14,042 Student Authorizations issued during the period January 1, 1980 to December 31, 1983. Of that total, 6,972 authorizations or 49.7% were issued to students intending to study at the University of Manitoba (Table 37). The University of Winnipeg received 11.8% of the total. Almost one-quarter (23.7%) of the total planned on attending primary and secondary schools. The remaining 14.8% of authorizations were issued to students planning studies at community, business, and bible colleges and institutes.

During the four year period 1980 - 1983, 4.1% of the people receiving Student Authorizations were studying at the primary level and 19.3% were at the secondary level (Table 38). The proportion of students studying towards non-university certificates or diplomas was 5.3%, Bachelor's degrees 51.4%, Master's degrees 8.8%, and Doctorate degrees 3.6%. These proportions have remained fairly constant during the four year period.

Table 30

NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

CLPR WORLD AREAS 1980-1983

CLPR World Areas

	Africa/ Middle East	Asia/ Pacific	Other Western	United States	Europe	United Kingdom	Total
Employment Authorizations							
1980	193	373	291	2,034	327	217	3,435
1981	234	610	357	2,297	426	244	4,168
1982	224	654	297	2,545	480	211	4,411
1983**	174	544	349	2,516	354	156	4,110
Student Authorizations							
1980	322	1,540	237	172	113	45	2,429
1981	358	1,848	283	210	158	70	2,927
1982	506	2,511	296	245	203	63	3,824
1983**	515	3,486	363	251	195	48	4,862
Minister's Permits							
1980	15	229	69	66	61	20	460
1981	20	150	86	40	38	10	344
1982	52	140	112	33	75	19	431
1983**	43	100	150	45	50	9	398
Minister's Permit Extensions							
1980	15	132	34	35	35	2	253
1981	19	198	53	26	32	9	337
1882	15	140	123	22	37	7	344
1983**	41	96	162	28	42	16	389

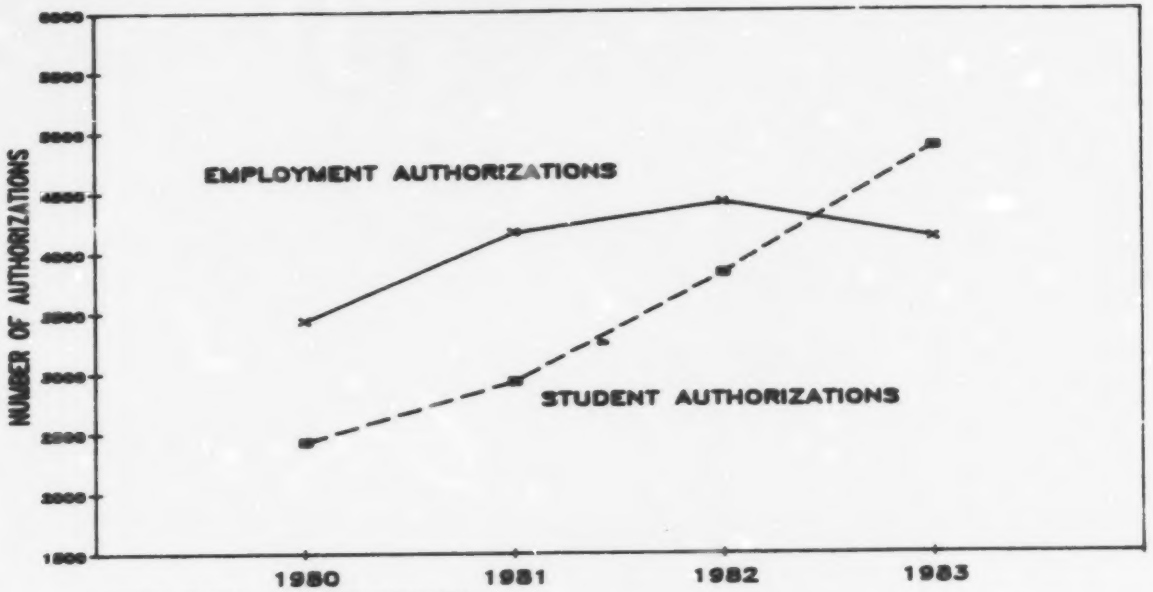
** Preliminary January to December 1983

Source: CEIC NIDS Magnetic Tapes

T.42

FIGURE 10

INTERNATIONAL NON–LANDED IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
TYPE OF AUTHORIZATION ISSUED
1980 – 1983

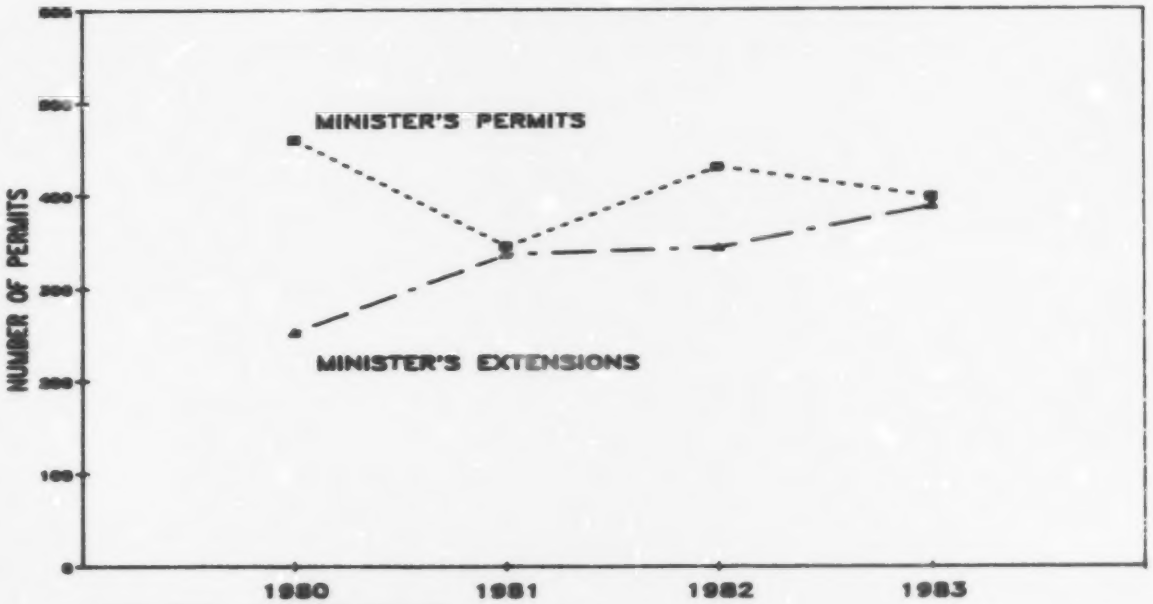


1983 DATA IS PRELIMINARY

SOURCE: CEIC NIDS MAGNETIC TAPE. COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BR.

FIGURE 11

INTERNATIONAL NON–LANDED IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
TYPE OF PERMIT ISSUED
1980 – 1983



1983 DATA IS PRELIMINARY

SOURCE: CEIC NIDS MAGNETIC TAPE. COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BR.

Table 31

NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
TOP TEN SOURCE COUNTRIES - EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATIONS
1980 - 1983

1980

CLPR	#	%
U.S.A.	2,034	59.2
Great Britain	217	6.3
Philippines	100	2.9
Chile	75	2.2
India	64	1.9
France	61	1.8
Hong Kong	59	1.7
Mexico	56	1.6
Ghana	52	1.5
Jamaica	45	1.3
Top Ten	2,763	80.4
TOTAL	3,435	100.0

1981

CLPR	#	%
U.S.A.	2,297	55.1
Great Britain	244	5.9
Philippines	178	4.3
India	99	2.4
Mexico	88	2.1
Hong Kong	84	2.0
Chile	78	1.9
Poland	67	1.6
France	57	1.4
Germany	57	1.4
Top Ten	3,249	78.0
TOTAL	4,168	100.0

1982

CLPR	#	%
U.S.A.	2,545	57.7
Great Britain	211	7.8
India	171	3.9
Philippines	155	3.5
Poland	102	2.3
Hong Kong	90	2.0
Germany	73	1.7
Paraguay	69	1.6
Mexico	66	1.5
France	65	1.5
Top Ten	3,547	80.4
TOTAL	4,411	100.0

1983**

CLPR	#	%
U.S.A.	2,410	58.6
Philippines	155	3.8
Great Britain	151	3.7
India	138	3.4
Paraguay	127	3.1
Mexico	71	1.7
Germany	56	1.4
Hong kong	55	1.3
Jamaica	45	1.1
Guyana	40	1.0
Top Ten	3,248	79.0
TOTAL	4,110	100.0

** Preliminary Data January to December 1983

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

T.43

Table 32

NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

TOP TEN SOURCE COUNTRIES - STUDENT AUTHORIZATIONS

1980 - 1983

1980

CLPR	#	%
Hong Kong	937	38.6
Malaysia	371	15.3
U.S.A.	172	7.1
Trinidad/Tobago	117	4.8
Nigeria	99	4.1
Great Britain	45	1.9
India	43	1.8
Germany	34	1.4
Singapore	33	1.4
Greece	28	1.2
Top Ten	1,879	77.4
TOTAL		100.0

1981

CLPR	#	%
Hong Kong	1,121	38.3
Malaysia	439	15.0
U.S.A.	210	7.2
Trinidad/Tobago	119	4.1
Nigeria	81	2.8
Great Britain	70	2.4
Germany	44	1.5
Libya	42	1.4
Singapore	36	1.2
Kenya	34	1.2
Top Ten	2,196	75.0
TOTAL	2,927	100.0

1982

CLPR	#	%
Hong Kong	1,519	39.7
Malaysia	633	16.6
U.S.A.	245	6.4
Trinidad/Tobago	134	3.5
Nigeria	95	2.5
Libya	86	2.2
Germany	74	1.9
Great Britain	63	1.6
India	61	1.6
Tanzania	55	1.4
Top Ten	2,965	77.5
TOTAL	3,824	100.0

1983**

CLPR	#	%
Hong Kong	2,104	43.3
Malaysia	801	16.5
U.S.A.	232	4.8
China	167	3.4
Trinidad/Tobago	159	3.3
Nigeria	112	2.3
Libya	95	2.0
Singapore	82	1.7
India	78	1.6
Germany	57	1.2
Top Ten	3,887	79.9
TOTAL	4,862	100.0

** Preliminary Data - January to December 1983

Source: CEIC NIDS Magnetic Tapes.

Table 33

NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

TOP TEN SOURCE COUNTRIES - MINISTER'S PERMITS

1980 - 1983

1980

CLPR	#	%
Pnilippines	94	20.4
U.S.A.	66	14.3
India	44	9.6
Vietnam	34	7.4
Hong Kong	28	6.1
Great Britain	20	4.3
Mexico	18	3.9
Laos	15	3.3
Italy	11	2.4
Poland	11	2.4
Top Ten	341	74.1
TOTAL	460	100.0

1981

CLPR	#	%
Philippines	68	19.8
Paraguay	41	11.9
U.S.A.	40	11.6
Vietnam	35	10.2
India	26	7.6
Poland	21	6.1
Guyana	15	4.4
Mexico	14	4.1
Great Britain	10	2.9
Jamaica	5	1.5
Top Ten	275	79.9
TOTAL	344	100.0

1982

CLPR	#	%
Hong Kong	52	12.1
Poland	47	10.9
Paraguay	47	10.9
Philippines	40	9.3
U.S.A.	33	7.7
India	22	5.1
Chile	20	4.6
Great Britain	19	4.4
Malaysia	11	2.6
Mexico	9	2.1
Top Ten	300	69.6
TOTAL	431	100.0

1983**

CLPR	#	%
Paraguay	90	22.7
U.S.A.	36	9.1
Hong Kong	24	6.0
Philippines	21	5.3
Mexico	17	4.3
Poland	15	3.8
Malaysia	13	3.3
Great Britain	12	3.0
Nigeria	10	2.5
India	10	2.5
Top Ten	248	62.5
TOTAL	397	100.0

** Preliminary Data - January to December 1983

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

T.45

Table 34

NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

DURATION OF PERMIT 1980-1983

	Duration of Permit (Percent of Row Total)							
	0 - 3 Months	4 - 6 Months	7 - 9 Months	10-12 Months	1 - 2 Yearss	2 - 3 Years	3 - 4 Years	TOTAL NUMBER
Employment Authorizations								
1980	50.0	7.8	9.3	19.7	12.8	0.4	-	3,435
1981	44.8	9.8	8.5	21.1	14.8	1.0	-	4,168
1982	50.8	8.5	7.4	18.9	13.8	0.6	-	4,411
1983**	57.0	8.9	8.0	21.4	4.6	0.1	0.1	4,110
Student Authorizations								
1980	4.0	3.7	12.1	54.1	25.9	0.1	0.04	2,429
1981	3.6	3.1	7.2	55.9	29.8	0.4	-	2,927
1982	3.9	3.0	5.9	52.5	34.3	0.3	0.03	3,824
1983**	4.8	6.9	8.5	53.4	26.3	0.1	0.1	4,862
Minister's Permits								
1980	3.3	7.4	6.5	65.0	17.6	0.2	-	460
1981	8.4	7.3	8.4	48.8	27.0	-	-	344
1982	7.0	7.9	13.7	49.2	21.6	0.7	-	431
1983**	15.8	20.1	16.1	39.2	8.8	-	-	398
Minister's Permit Extensions								
1980	9.9	21.0	10.3	49.8	9.1	-	-	253
1981	3.3	15.1	10.4	49.9	20.8	0.6	-	337
1982	13.4	10.5	7.6	54.4	13.4	0.9	-	344
1983**	25.0	14.9	3.1	53.0	4.1	-	-	389

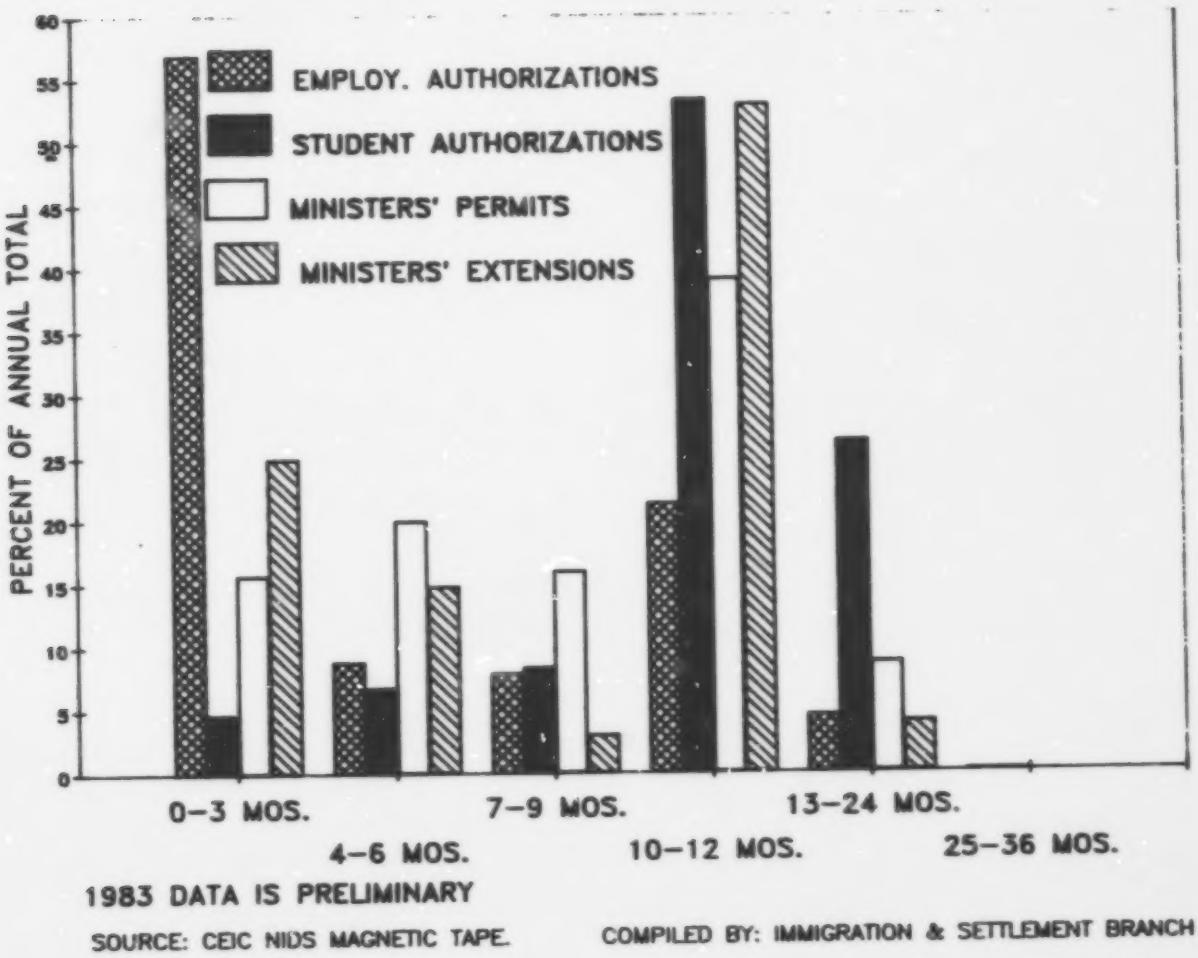
** Preliminary Data January to December 1983

Source: CEIC NIDS Magnetic Tapes.

T.46

FIGURE 12

INTERNATIONAL NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
DURATION OF PERMITS ISSUED
1983



1983 DATA IS PRELIMINARY

SOURCE: CEIC NIDS MAGNETIC TAPE.

COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

Table 35

NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
INTENDED MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP CCDO
FOR EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATIONS 1980-1983

	1980		1981		1982		1983**	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Manag./Admin.	231	6.7	337	8.1	283	6.4	214	5.2
Nat'l.Sc/Eng/Math	161	4.7	235	5.6	250	5.7	258	6.3
Social Sciences	19	0.6	31	0.7	56	1.3	41	1.0
Religion	161	4.9	161	3.9	169	3.8	169	4.1
Teaching	419	12.2	561	13.5	700	15.9	681	16.6
Medicine & Health	152	4.4	162	3.9	159	3.6	114	3.5
Art/Lit/ Perf/Arts	968	28.2	914	21.9	1,115	25.3	958	23.3
Sports & Recreation	94	2.7	75	1.8	94	2.1	167	4.1
Clerical	75	2.2	76	1.8	58	1.3	39	0.9
Sales	58	1.7	63	1.5	52	1.2	42	1.0
Service	421	12.3	552	13.2	549	12.4	418	10.2
Farm/Hort/ Animal	240	7.0	300	7.2	339	7.7	256	6.2
Fishing/Trapping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry/Logging	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	1	0.1
Mining/Quarrying	4	0.1	12	0.03	4	0.1	4	0.1
Metal/Mineral Process	18	0.5	23	0.6	13	0.3	9	0.2
Food Water Process	33	1.0	26	0.6	28	0.6	13	0.3
Machining	32	0.9	70	1.7	35	0.8	25	0.6
Prefab/ Assem./Repair	244	7.1	413	9.9	363	8.2	409	10.0
Construction	58	1.7	61	1.5	73	1.7	76	1.8
Transportation	17	0.5	17	0.4	21	0.3	22	0.5
Material Handling	2	0.06	16	0.4	8	0.2	5	0.1
Other Crafts	8	0.2	11	0.3	11	0.2	19	0.5
Not Classified	19	0.6	47	1.1	31	0.7	69	1.7
Not Stated	1	0.03	4	9.6	-	-	71	1.7
TOTAL	3,435	100.0	4,168	100.0	4,410	100.0	4,110	100.0

** Preliminary Data - January to December 1983

Source: CEIC NIDS Magnetic Tapes.

T.47

Table 36

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

DOMESTICS - HOMEWORKERS

LANDED AND NON-LANDED

1980-1983

CCDO	1980		1981		1982		1983**	
	Non-Landed	Landed	Non-Landed	Landed	Non-Landed	Landed	Non-Landed	Landed
6121-118 Domestic Cook	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
6142-110 Housekeeper	100	1	129	9	81	17	45	8
6142-130 Domestic Servant	13	-	60	1	76	5	88	3
6147-110 Babysitter	14	10	8	11	7	1	5	1
6147-114 Children's Nurse Private Household	4	1	6	1	24	2	23	8
6147-130 Parent's Helper	26	2	33	1	54	-	53	8
6149-110 Personal Servant	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
6149-114 Domestic Maid	66	16	46	9	36	4	45	5
TOTAL	226	30	285	22	278	30	260	34

** Preliminary Data - January to December 1983

Source: CEIC LIDS and NIDS Magnetic Tapes.

T.48

Table 37

NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
INSTITUTION OF STUDY - STUDENT AUTHORIZATIONS
1980-1983

Name of Institution	1980	1981	1982	1983**
Other Primary	100	167	154	161
Winnipeg Adult Education	85	89	105	43
Winnipeg University College-Secondary	53	82	173	169
Vincent Massey	15	16	19	27
Miles MacDonald	9	25	45	23
Other Secondary	360	458	417	534
Assinaboine Community College	27	23	65	76
Keewatin Community College	-	-	-	1
Red River Community College	72	84	94	96
University of Manitoba	1,324	1,426	1,727	2,460
St. Boniface College	2	2	3	7
St. Andrews College	1	1	1	2
St. Pauls College	1	-	-	-
St. Johns College	-	-	1	-
University College	6	4	2	2
University of Winnipeg	178	251	456	765
Mennonite Brethren College	2	2	1	5
University of Brandon	63	155	346	267
Mennonite Bible College	7	15	18	14
Canadian Nazarene College	1	-	8	21
Winnipeg Bible Institute	11	15	14	8
Success Community College	21	13	22	20
Royal Winnipeg Ballet	28	31	39	68
Other Bible & Theology College	13	10	3	16
Other Hospital Business - Government	37	44	80	60
Other	13	14	21	19
TOTAL	2,429	2,927	3,824	4,862

** Preliminary Data - January to December 1983

Source: CEIC NIDS Magnetic Tapes.

T.2

Table 38

NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
LEVEL OF STUDY - STUDENT AUTHORIZATIONS
1980-1983

	1980		1981		1982		1983**	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Not Indicated	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	2.8
Primary	100	4.1	167	5.7	154	4.0	151	3.1
Secondary	517	21.3	663	22.7	749	19.6	786	16.2
Certificate/Diploma	159	6.6	156	5.3	227	5.9	216	4.4
Bachelor's	1,151	47.4	1,314	44.9	1,952	51.1	2,807	57.7
Master's	269	11.1	324	11.1	306	8.0	342	7.0
Doctorate	104	4.3	114	3.9	144	3.8	139	2.9
University Other	69	2.8	109	3.7	174	4.6	162	3.3
Other	58	2.4	80	2.7	112	2.0	124	2.6
TOTAL	2,429	100.0	2,927	100.0	3,824	100.0	4,862	100.0

** Preliminary Data January to December 1983

Source: CEIC NIDS Magnetic Tapes

T.1

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

ASSISTED RELATIVES

An assisted relative is a member of the independent class who does not have enough points to qualify as an independent but receives additional points by having a relative in Canada who will undertake a sponsorship for him/her. Assisted relatives include siblings, parents and grandparents less than 60 years of age, married sons and daughters, nieces and nephews, aunts, uncles and grandchildren of the sponsor.

CONVENTION REFUGEES

A convention refugee is any person who, by reason of a well founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion, is outside of the country of his/her nationality and is unable or, by reason of such fear is unwilling to avail himself/herself of the protection of that country, or not having a country of nationality, is outside the country of his/her former habitual residence and is unable or, by reason of such fear, unwilling to return to that country. Determination of convention refugee status is made on an individual basis by the Refugee Status Advisory Committee.

DESIGNATED CLASS

Many displaced and persecuted persons do not quality under the United Nations refugee definition. As a result, Canadian immigration legislation provides that designated classes of these persons may be identified and assessed under relaxed immigrant selection criteria. Currently there are three designated classes: Eastern European self-exiles, Indochinese, and persons facing persecution in some Latin American countries.

EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATIONS

The Immigration Act requires that visitors who seek to take employment in Canada obtain employment authorizations abroad. Such authorizations will only be issued if they will not adversely effect employment opportunities for Canadian citizens or permanent residents in Canada. All foreign temporary workers must meet the general requirements for visitor admission, including obtaining a visa.

ENTREPRENEURS

As of January 1, 1984, an entrepreneur is a member of the independent class who must intend and be able to establish or purchase, or make substantial investment in the ownership of a business or commercial venture in Canada whereby employment opportunities will be created and continued for one or more Canadian citizens or permanent residents, other than the entrepreneur and his dependents, and the business or commercial venture must make a significant economic contribution and the entrepreneur must participate actively in the management of the business or commercial venture.

Prior to January 1, 1984, an entrepreneur was defined as an independent immigrant who intends to establish or purchase a substantial interest in a business in Canada that will employ more than five Canadian citizens or permanent residents, and who intends and has the ability to participate in the daily management of that business.

FAMILY CLASS

Family Class immigration is designated to facilitate the reunification of Canadian citizens and permanent residents (landed immigrants) with their close relatives from abroad. The family class includes sponsored spouses, fiance(e)s, unmarried children under 21, and parents or grandparents over 60.

IMMIGRATION CLASS

To help achieve the objectives of Canada's immigration policy as set out in Section 3 of the Immigration Act, the Federal Immigration Regulations provide for the admission of these broad groups of immigrants: the close relatives of persons already in Canada (Family Class); refugees and other victims of displacement and persecution (Refugee & Designated Class); and persons whose skills are required in the Canadian labour force (Independent Class).

INDEPENDENT CLASS

Independent immigrants are assessed according to the immigrant selection criteria (the "points system"), which measure the potential for successful establishment in Canada. Included among independent immigrants are retirees; entrepreneurs and self-employed persons with funds to buy or establish businesses which will result in the creation of jobs for Canadians; the assisted (more distant) relatives, who are assessed against economic selection criteria but who receive "points" because their family members already in Canada undertake to help them become established; and others selected for the labour market.

MINISTER'S PERMITS

The Immigration Act gives the federal Minister responsible for immigration discretion to allow inadmissable or removable persons to come into or remain in Canada when warranted on humanitarian or compassionate grounds or in the national interest. The Minister's Permit will indicate whether or not the permit holder may take employment.

MINISTER'S PERMIT EXTENSIONS

Holders of Minister's Permits who have not obtained permanent residence status or who have not left Canada must obtain an extension to their Minister's Permit in order to remain in Canada.

NON-SELECTED WORKERS

All immigrants intending to work except for the principal applicants of the independent categories; also excluding entrepreneurs, self-employed persons, and retirees.

NON-WORKERS

All working-age immigrants (16-65 years of age) not intending to work.

PRINCIPAL APPLICANTS

All immigrants whose names appear first on the C.E.I.C. landing documents (IMM1000's). Accompanying spouses and dependents are listed after the principal applicant.

SELF-EMPLOYED

As of January 1, 1984, a self-employed immigrant is a member of the independent class and must intend and be able to establish or purchase a business in Canada that will create an employment opportunity for that person; and the business must make a significant contribution to the economy, or to the cultural or artistic life of Canada.

Prior to January 1, 1984, a self-employed immigrant was defined as an immigrant who intends to establish a business in Canada that will employ five or fewer Canadian citizens or permanent residents, or who will contribute to the cultural and artistic life of Canada.

SELECTED WORKERS

All principal applicants destined to the labour force in the independent categories, excluding entrepreneurs, self-employed persons, and retirees.

STUDENT AUTHORIZATIONS

Persons wishing to take academic, professional or vocational training at any university, college or other authorized institution must obtain authorizations. In addition to compliance with statutory and other visitor requirements, a visitor's visa and a separate authorization is a prerequisite to admission to Canada for persons wishing to study in Canada.

WORKER

An immigrant between the ages of 15 and 65 who indicates an intention to work.

APPENDIX B

MISCELLANEOUS TABLES

Table 39

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO CANADA AND THE PROVINCES

PERCENT CHANGE 1979 - 1983

	1979-1980	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983**
Newfoundland	-2.2	-11.3	-15.4	-32.3
Prince Edward Island	-34.3	-33.7	+31.0	-36.4
Nova Scotia	+21.0	-13.2	-10.6	-34.1
New Brunswick	+5.4	-18.1	-24.0	-26.6
Quebec	+15.4	-6.3	+1.0	-23.8
Ontario	+19.8	-11.8	-3.4	-24.9
Manitoba	+69.9	-30.2	-8.0	-22.0
Saskatchewan	+30.5	-33.4	-11.5	-18.7
Alberta	+47.4	+2.4	-7.0	-40.7
British Columbia	+47.3	-9.9	-13.7	-24.3
N.W. Territories/Yukon	-47.6	+84.4	-10.4	-26.7
Canada	+27.7	-10.1	-5.8	-26.8

** Preliminary January to December 1983

Source: CEIC Statistical Reports

T.5

Table 40

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
TOP 15 PORT OF ENTRIES
FOUR YEAR TOTALS 1980-1983***

PORT OF ENTRY	NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Vancouver International Airport	6,104	27.9
Winnipeg International Airport	3,096	14.2
Toronto International Air Terminal 2	2,453	11.2
*Longue Point	1,641	7.5
**Griesbach	1,122	5.1
Toronto International Air Terminal 1	1,929	8.8
Winnipeg	1,651	7.6
Mirabel International Airport	1,507	6.9
Emerson	1,214	5.6
Edmonton International Airport	224	1.0
Calgary International Airport	222	1.0
Montreal International Airport	188	0.9
Brandon	115	0.5
Thompson	93	0.4
Victoria Airport	76	0.3
Top 15 Total	21,635	99.0
TOTAL IMMIGRATION	21,846	100.0

* No Entries In 1982 & 1983

** Entries in 1980 ONLY (INDOCHINESE MOVEMENT)

*** Preliminary Data - January to December 1983

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tape

T.7

Table 41

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
LANDINGS BY TOP FIVE MOVEMENTS 1980-1983

1980	No.	%
Regular Move	4,856	63.2
Small Boat Escapees	1,956	25.3
Thai Overland Refugees	521	6.5
E. Europe Self-Exiled	255	3.3
Pagoda-Vietnam	36	0.5
Top Five	7,614	99.1

1981	No.	%
Regular Movement	4,550	84.5
Small Boat Escapees	426	7.9
E. Europe Self-Exiled	215	4.0
Thai Overland Refugees	139	2.6
Convention Refugees	16	0.3
Top Five	5,346	99.3

1982	No.	%
Regular Movement	3,795	77.0
E. Europe Self-Exiled	577	11.7
Small Boat Escapees	300	6.1
Thai Overland Refugees	58	1.2
Convention Refugees	50	1.0
Top Five	4,780	96.9

1983**	No.	%
Regular Movement	2,809	73.0
E. Europe Self-Exiled	247	6.4
Small Boat Escapees	200	5.2
Convention Refugees	192	5.0
Polish Family Movement	179	4.7
Top Five	3,627	94.3

** Preliminary Data - January to December 1983

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

T.17

Table 42

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
TOP TEN SOURCE COUNTRIES

1973	#	%	1974	#	%
Philippines	1,135	17.1	Philippines	1,578	21.3
Great Britain	757	11.4	Great Britain	1,292	17.9
U.S.A.	753	11.4	U.S.A.	772	10.4
Hong Kong	689	10.4	Portugal	637	8.6
Portugal	623	9.4	India	419	5.6
India	332	5.0	Hong Kong	388	5.2
Trinidad/Tobago	252	3.8	Trinidad/Tobago	195	2.6
Guyana	131	2.0	Netherlands	150	2.0
Mexico	125	1.9	Germany	136	1.8
Jamaica	125	1.9	Greece	129	1.7
Top Ten	4,924	74.4	Top Ten	5,696	76.7
TOTAL	6,261		TOTAL	7,423	

1975	#	%	1976	#	%
Great Britain	1,641	23.0	Philippines	791	14.4
Philippines	941	13.2	Great Britain	732	13.3
U.S.A.	727	10.2	U.S.A.	650	11.8
Portugal	318	4.5	Hong Kong	306	5.6
India	290	4.0	Chile	291	5.3
Hong Kong	277	3.9	India	275	5.0
Argentina	227	3.2	Portugal	219	4.0
Germany	166	2.3	Argentina	201	3.6
Chile	161	2.3	Italy	174	2.8
Netherlands	157	2.2	Germany	157	2.8
Top Ten	4,905	68.8	Top Ten	3,796	68.9
TOTAL	7,134		TOTAL	5,509	

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

T.10

Table 43

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
TOP TEN SOURCE COUNTRIES

1977	#	%	1978	#	%
Philippines	991	19.5	Phillipines	591	16.5
Great Britain	569	11.2	U.S.A.	348	9.7
U.S.A.	554	11.0	Great Britain	336	9.4
India	236	4.7	India	197	5.5
Hong Kong	219	4.3	Chile	171	4.8
Portugal	214	4.2	Portugal	167	4.7
Chile	174	3.4	Hong Kong	156	4.4
Agentina	171	3.4	Italy	118	3.3
Italy	164	3.2	Germany	117	3.3
Germany	125	2.5	Argentina	94	2.6
Top Ten	3,417	67.6	Top Ten	2,295	64.2
TOTAL	5,058		TOTAL	3,574	

1979	#	%
Vietnam	1,044	23.1
Philippines	823	18.2
Laos	406	9.0
Great Britain	306	6.8
U.S.A.	284	6.3
Hong Kong	150	3.3
India	126	2.8
Azores	107	2.4
U.S.S.R.	103	2.3
Chile	90	2.0
Top Ten	3,439	76.1

** Preliminary January to December 1983

Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.

T.11

Table 44

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
MARITAL STATUS PERCENTAGES 1980-1983

MARITAL STATUS	1980	1981	1982	1983**
Single	57.3	50.5	48.2	48.3
Married	38.1	44.3	45.5	44.4
Widowed	3.4	3.9	4.2	5.8
Divorced	0.8	0.9	1.7	1.0
Separated	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5

Table 45

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
FAMILY STATUS PERCENTAGES 1980-1983

	1980	1981	1982	1983**
Principal Applicants	48.1	49.5	53.1	58.3
Spouses	14.3	16.8	16.6	13.5
Dependents	37.6	33.7	30.3	28.1

** Preliminary Data - January to December 1983
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes.
T.20